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8.00 „ „ 9.30 „ „ 10 „
9.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 15 „
11.30 „ „ 12.30 p.m. „ 15 „
12.30 p.m. „ 2.30 „ „ 10 „
2.30 „ „ 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „

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8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
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11.30 „ „ 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon „ 1.00 p.m. „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. „ 5.30 „ „ 15 „
5.30 „ „ 6.00 „ „ 10 „
6.00 „ „ 6.30 „ „ 15 „
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1a Local a.m.	No. 1s Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Expr p.m.	No. 15 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods a.m.		No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.			8.00		8.45		7.30					
SHEK LUNG	arr.			9.11		11.30		4.52					
	dep.			9.13		11.45		4.50					
Shum Chun	arr.			11.07		3.39		2.50					
	dep.	Sundays only						2.45	From 16th Sept. to 15th Apr.	From 16th Apr. to 15th Sept.			
Shumgshui	dep.		7.34	11.12	8.07	4.30	11.40		7.55	1.55	3.00	5.06	6.11
Fanling	dep.		7.30	—	8.13	4.37	11.43		8.01	2.01	3.06	5.10	6.17
Taipo Market	dep.		7.34	—	8.18	4.42	11.52		8.08	2.08	3.10	5.14	6.21
Taipo	dep.		7.43	—	8.29	4.54	12.03		8.20	2.20	3.21	5.24	6.31
Shatin	dep.		7.49	—	8.36	5.00	12.08		8.26	2.26	3.27	5.28	6.35
Yuenmati	dep.		8.01	—	8.47	5.14	12.23		8.38	2.38	3.40	5.41	6.55
Hunghom	dep.	7.27.	8.14	—	9.01	5.32	12.43		8.56	2.56	3.58	5.58	7.09
KOWLOON	arr.	7.31	8.20	—	9.07	5.38	12.51		9.02	3.02	4.04	6.03	7.14
		7.34	8.23	11.52	9.10	5.41	12.54	7.25	9.05	3.05	4.07	6.06	7.17

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 4a Local a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 14 Joint Sectional Noon	No. 16 Local p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 24 Local p.m.
Last Ferry leaves	H.K.	6.25	8.55	7.55	8.55	9.15	10.18	11.45	1.08	4.55	4.52	6.15	6.08
KOWLOON	dep.	6.43	7.10	9.07	9.15	9.40	10.25	12.00	1.15	5.00	4.59	6.25	6.25
Hunghom	dep.	6.47	—	—	—	—	10.33	12.04	1.21	—	5.02	6.31	6.29
Yuenmati	dep.	6.54	7.16	—	9.25	—	10.43	12.11	1.28	—	5.09	—	6.35
Shatin	dep.	7.06		—	9.39	—	10.50	12.24	1.40	—	5.24	6.41	6.47
Taipo	dep.	7.19		—	9.55	—	11.03	12.37	1.53	—	5.37	—	7.01
Taipo Market	dep.	7.23		—	10.00	—	11.07	12.41	1.57	—	5.41	6.57	7.06
Fanling	dep.	7.34		—	10.13	—	11.18	12.51	2.07	—	5.51	—	7.15
Shumgshui	dep.	7.39		—	10.18	—	11.23	12.56	2.11	—	5.55	—	7.19
Shum Chun	arr.	7.43		8.50	10.21	10.38	—	1.00	2.16	—	5.59	—	7.24
	dep.	—		8.56	11.06		—	1.45	—	—	—	—	—
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—		10.47	2.32		—	4.21	—	—	—	—	—
	dep.	—		10.51	2.52		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANTON (TaiShaTau)	arr.	—		12.10	4.04		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

From 16th Sept. to 15th April: 2.55 4.55 6.55
From 16th April to 15th Sept.: 3.00 5.00 7.00
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From 16th April to 15th Sept.: 4.25 6.25 —
Sats., Sundays & Public Holidays: 5.30 7.30 —
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Fanling	dep.	8.56	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shatinkok	dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shatinkok	arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling	arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

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HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS,

Incorporated with the

CHUNG NGOI SUN PO

(Chinese *Daily Press*)

Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

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INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

An article on Japanese artificially-induced pearls appears in *Nature*. The author is Dr. H. Lyster Jameson, the greatest authority in England on pearls and mother-of-pearl fisheries. He passed some considerable part of his life in investigating the fisheries of the Persian Gulf and Papua, in Australia. He is now technical adviser on in-shore fisheries to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and to the Development Commission of the Treasury. One thing is clear from his illuminating article: To distinguish a Japanese cultured pearl from a natural one it is, at present, necessary to break it up. And another thing, if the Japanese process is improved according to Dr. Jameson's suggestions, and is transplanted to Australia or to the Persian Gulf, there is every reason to expect that a pearl may be produced by artificial cultivation equal to that which the oyster supplies by natural inducement.

For some years (says Dr. Lyster Jameson) Mr. K. Mikimoto, the pioneer in the application of scientific knowledge to the pearl oyster on a commercial scale, has been producing in Japan, and selling under the name of "Mikimoto pearls," pearls of this description. There was no secret about this. Mr. Mikimoto not only sold them as artificially-produced pearls, but also published in one of his catalogues a short description and diagram explaining his process:

For many years Mr. Mikimoto experimented with a view to the production of a complete pearl, not attached to the shell, by a modification of this process, and obtained his first successful results about 1912, as announced by me at the Dundee meeting of the British Association in that year. From information supplied to me by Mr. K. Ikeda, one of Mr. Mikimoto's staff, in a letter from Tokio dated May 30th, 1914, it appears that the first considerable crop of these "round cultivated pearls" was harvested in the autumn of 1913. Their production is now an important part of the original Japanese industry.

Apart from the purely financial question as to the degree to which the advent of artificially-induced pearls is likely to affect the price of natural pearls, two questions seem to have been agitating the public: Are these products "pearls"? and, Can a test be devised by which, without destroying them, they can be distinguished from pearls of natural origin? Of course, when a slice is cut across a natural pearl and a Mikimoto pearl the distinction is obvious. A natural pearl, except in those (in my experience exceptional) cases where a nucleus of foreign origin and of sufficient size to be identified (such as a grain of sand) is present, consists throughout of concentrically deposited layers, which differ in degree of transparency or opacity in different specimens. The Mikimoto pearl, in its outer layers, has the same structure as the natural pearl, but has an artificially-manufactured bead of mother-of-pearl, composed of flat parallel laminæ of nacre in its centre.

METHOD OF PRODUCTION.

The method by which Mr. Mikimoto produces these pearls has been patented by him in Japan and other countries, and an application for a British patent has already been filed, and is open for inspection at the Patent Office. Now, Mr. Mikimoto's success is based on the fact, which follows from my work in 1902, and which was further demonstrated by Alverdes's remarkable experiments ten years later, that it is not the presence of an irritating intrusive body that determines the formation of a pearl, but the presence in the sub-epidermal tissues of the oyster of a closed sac of the shell-secreting epidermis, the secreting surface of which is not continuous with the secreting surface of the epidermis which lays down the shell; and that unless this epidermal sac is introduced by transplantation (as in Alverdes's and Mikimoto's methods), or is induced by the specific stimulation of a particular kind of parasite (as in the pearls in Mytilus caused by the trematode Gymnophallus), or arises by some still unknown cause or causes (as in the Ceylon pearl oyster), no irritating body introduced into the shell or tissues can be expected to become the nucleus of a pearl. From the biological aspect there are two classes of pearly bodies. The trade distinguishes different kinds of pearls according to shape and size (fine pearls, baroque pearls, seed pearls, etc.), just as biologists distinguish certain classes according to where they arise (parenchyma or mantle pearls, muscle pearls), or to the kind of shell material of which they are composed (nacreous pearls, columnar nearls, hypostrarum pearls, periostacum pearls, hinge pearls). All these classes, some valuable, some worthless, are, from the biological point of view, pearls. Biologically speaking, the Mikimoto pearl satisfies all the conditions which go to make up a pearl as defined above. It differs from a natural pearl only in that it contains a foreign nucleus larger than any foreign nucleus which I have so far encountered in a natural pearl, and in that this nucleus is a bead of mother-of-pearl such as does not occur in nature. Both these points could easily be remedied. A smaller nucleus could be introduced; the nucleus might be removed after grafting the sac in the oyster; or a small natural pearl of inferior quality, or a concentrically crystallised bead of carbonate of lime, could be used as a nucleus. A trade in the worthless pearls of Mytilus might even be revived for this purpose; according to Garner they were once exported from this country to China for the manufacture of "medicine." The somewhat greater transparency, on the average, of Mikimoto pearls, when compared with natural pearls, could be remedied by either of these processes.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

With regard to the question of distinguishing the Mikimoto pearl without cutting it, much vague talk as to scientific investigations has appeared in the daily Press. Some of these investigations remind me of the little boy who, having learned that trains were propelled by steam, lighted a fire in his go-cart, put a kettle on it, and expected it to run by itself. Undoubtedly experienced pearl merchants, and, indeed, any zoologist who is familiar with the shells of the different species and geographical races of pearl and mother-of-pearl oysters, can usually distinguish pearls from the Japanese pearl oyster (Margaritifera Martensii) from the pearls of other species, just as they can distinguish Ceylon, Australian, Central American, etc., pearls from each other by slight differences in colour and lustre; but this test only reveals that the pearls come from the Japanese pearl oyster, and cannot be used to distinguish naturally and artificially-produced Japanese pearls from each other; and it would be useless for distinguishing pearls produced by the Japanese process in other species of pearl oysters from pearls naturally produced by the same species. This natural difference is greatly intensified when the pearls are examined in ultra-violet light, for which purpose an apparatus has been designed and is already on the market. I hope shortly to be able to examine some naturally produced Japanese pearls with this apparatus. I anticipate that they will agree with the artificially produced Japanese pearls, and not with natural pearls from other localities, as this test, like the rule-of-thumb test based on the general colour and lustre, appears to depend on the minute differences in the structure of the nacre in different species and races of pearl oysters.

The behaviour of polarised light when passed through sections of the natural and the Mikimoto pearl respectively was a foregone conclusion from our knowledge of the structure of their centres. When examined with polarised light between crossed Nicols, the section of a natural pearl, of course, shows throughout the cross of extinction characteristic of concentrically crystallised bodies (except in those parts which are too opaque to transmit light). A section of a Mikimoto pearl, on the other hand, shows the four arms of the cross in the outer part, which is concentrically laid down; but the mother-of-pearl bead appears alternately dark and light as the slide is rotated, according as the part of the exterior to which its laminæ are parallel is in a dark or a light sector. Mr. Brammall is not yet in a position to make a definite statement as to the practicability or otherwise of applying some modification of this process to the whole pearl. He will, of course, publish his results as soon as they are completed. However, whether or not the pearls, produced by the Mikimoto process, which are now on the market, can be distinguished from naturally produced pearls, without destroying them, by virtue of their containing a large bead of mother-of-pearl, which behaves differently towards polarised light or towards some other variety of light, Mr. Mikimoto can easily remedey this in future by a modification of his process, such, for example, as one of those suggested above. That being so, and having in view the fact that, in the appropriate localities, "Oriental," Australian, Central American, and other varieties of pearls could be produced by the same process, it is probable that, as time goes on, more and more of the pearls coming into the market will have been produced, not by the old-fashioned methods of fishing for the "wild" pearl oyster, some of which methods have existed almost unchanged from time immemorial, but by such applications of scientific knowledge to cultivated pearl oysters as that in which Japan has given so conspicuous a lead. I imagine that a certain apparatus, alleged to be in the possession of certain pearl merchants, which is said to bring out the distinction clearly, is merely a method of intensifying these natural distinctions. But, so far as I know, no man of science who is familiar with the minute structure and mode of origin of pearls has seen this apparatus.

MODERN TYRANNY.

"It is a serious state of affairs that Parliament or the unions should exert such tyranny as to restrict the necessary supply of skilled labour," said Archbishop Duhig, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Brisbane, at the laying of the foundation stone of a new presbytery at Clayfield, recently. Dr. Duhig stated that no builder could employ more than one apprentice to every four or five journeymen or artisans. He had been given to understand that was the policy adopted by most of the unions supported by Parliament. Why should the liberty of parents and sons be so restricted. Schools were turning out an army of clerks and labourers, and when the want of skilled labour was felt they would have to send abroad for men to fill the places that should be filled by Australians. It seemed as if people escaped one class of tyranny only to come under another. Then years ago a bricklayer with only half the present wages would lay from 800 to 1,000 bricks a day. Now with double wages, he had heard, though he trusted it was not true, that the union told its members they must not lay more than 450. If that were so, and it was a generally accepted idea, then it denoted neither honesty nor efficiency.

MANY CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE

in the manufacture of glass; one of the most important is that invented by Sir William Crookes, who, as the result of numerous experiments, combining glass with various metals, has succeeded in producing a material which cuts off 98 per cent. of the infra-red or heat rays together with the ultra-violet or chemical rays—called Sir William Crookes Glass. Crookes lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central.—ADVT. 56

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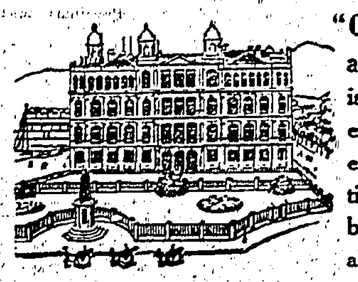
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GOLF.

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY.

ESSENTIAL OF THE GAME.

America, by the win of Barnes in the national open championship, regains possession of the title which was held by Britain owing to the success of Edward Ray last year. That Barnes is an Englishman does not apparently count with America, as he entered as a representative of that country. This is perhaps understandable, especially as golf is a comparatively new game in the States, and there has only been just time for the American-born players to be seriously reckoned with. That the people in the States are leaving no stone unturned to give the players every encouragement is beyond doubt. With this end in view they are willing to pay the best price to get the leading British players to go over and teach them. When and where a game starts is always difficult to find out with any exactitude. A stick, a ball, and a mark, and there is the principle of golf fully indicated. Mr. Horace Hutchinson states that there was no golf in America when he first went there in 1887. He also states that when he returned in the following year there was not, to knowledge, such a thing as a golf club or golf ball in the United States. Canada had at that time its established clubs and courses at Quebec and Montreal. The former statement is qualified by a surmise by Mr. Hutchinson that, probably, somewhere in secret places some few Scots were pursuing their national pastime on very natural courses in the States. On this second visit it had been suggested to him that he should bring some clubs over and show the people bring some clubs over and show the people what sort of a game it was. This he did. Some holes were cut in the soil with a knife, and Mr. Hutchinson proceeded to instruct them by precept and example as to what golf meant. From all accounts they did not think it meant very much. They tried shots for themselves, and the most favourable criticism obtainable was that it might be a good game for Sundays. Mr. Hutchinson is wrong, however, for Mr. Garden C. Smith in 1887, when Mr. John Reid and Mr. Robert Lockhart, two expatriated Scotchmen, started to play the game on some pasture land near the City of Yonkers, N.Y. Ten years before that, Mr. Charles B. Macdonald had tried to introduce the game in Chicago, but made no converts, and finally gave it up in despair.

RED MEN AT PLAY.

Hunting about for statistics about the early history of American golf, the following by Mr. Henry Leach is intensely interesting:—"I remember hearing several years ago a visitor to one of the reservations found several of the red men playing golf, of a kind, with real clubs and balls. 'Purple Cloud' was the champion of the braves. Then in 1903 another white wanderer looked in upon the Indians in the reservation at Montana and reported that he had witnessed a very spirited game. Golf, said he, is much better suited to the Indian of to-day than his old game of lacrosse. He noticed few subleties in the game. When the champion, 'Spotted Horse' drove off, there was a long stretch of clear prairie, with only here and there a shrub, so that the game resolved itself into a chase of the ball for a couple of miles and return, the one who did it in the fewest strokes being the winner. He saw some really capital drives. Several well over three hundreds yards, he thought. The only thing that was very new and characteristic about these red men's golf, so far as he could see, was that the spectators made a most infernal row all the time that the play was in progress. When a brave took his stance for a tee shot, it was looked upon as a signal for a perfect bedlam of yells and howling, which should have disconcerted the player, but did not do so. And with my own eyes have I seen the modern Indians playing for the American championship, and it might be claimed that though laws be made at St. Andrew's, and interpretation thereof in the council chamber of the white men in New York, this, after all, in essentials, is a game that is native of the soil."

To digress for a moment from American golf, the following somewhat curious story was reported by the correspondent of a leading newsagency from Asia:—The Ameer of Afghanistan has taken up golf, and finds it very good, indeed—this was in 1916—especially in these days when tennis, to which he was addicted, requires more activity than he is now capable of. It appears, however, that the ruler of Afghanistan had taken up golf two years before that time, and was more or less crazy on the game, which he had played on a course that he had made for himself at Kabul, one or two Scotsmen in the place acting as his instructors. The humbler Afghans wondered greatly at their rulers' enthusiasm *for this strange pursuit, and they* eventually came to the conclusion that they might turn it to some profit to themselves by placing in the holes such petitions as they had difficulty in bringing before the Ameer's notice by any other means. They had observed his eagerness and determination to play his ball to these holes, and no matter what happened, he did reach them in time. At night, when it was dark, they stuffed the holes tight with their petitions in a sublime confidence that they would come before the monarch's attention when he played again in the morning. But when golfing the Ameer considered himself a golfer, and not a monarch, and he was very angry when he saw these petitions in the holes. He gave orders that they were all to be burned unread, and the threat was spread that if there were any more of this sort of thing it might go badly with the necks of the petitioners. Since this time it is reported that the Ameer has had a new course made for himself at Jelalabad, that he has had it made without any bunkers at all, and that he has instituted a custom of having tea served on every green.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

OLD-TIME RESTRICTIONS.

To revert to America. In a primitive way golf was played there in the seventeenth century, and, as in Britain, the earliest references to it that remain take the form of warnings of the punishments accruing to the players who departed from such severe restrictions as were imposed. It was not proclaimed what advantages would be yielded men who played, as is done to-day, but what penalities they should suffer if they played it when and where they should not. The times and places that were forbidden appeared to be many in proportion to those when the game might be enjoyed by those who liked it. Then as now, and in America as in England, those who did not play golf rather looked down on the men who did play. As Mr. Balfour once remarked, it was a lucky thing they did, or there would soon be insufficient space to accommodate the golfers.

There were laws and ordinances of the New Netherlands of 1659 in which, because of a complaint by the burghers of Fort Orange and the village of Berwyck about the damage done to their windows, and the dangers to which they were exposed of being wounded by persons who played golf along the streets, the golfers were threatened with consequences to come. Clearly the game was played in South Carolina in 1788, for at that time an advertisement appeared in the local newspaper: "Anniversary of the South Carolina Golf Club will be held at Williams' Coffee House on Thursday, the 29th inst., when members are requested to attend at 2 o'clock precisely that the business of the club may be transacted before dinner." In 1889 the following notice appeared in the *Philadelphia Times* (unfortunately only parts can be given): "No man should attempt to play golf who has not good legs to run with and good arms to throw with, as well as a modicum of brain power to direct his play. It is also, by the nature of the game itself, an aristocratic exercise, for no man can play who has not a servant at his command to assist him. It is probable that no sport exists in which the services of a paid assistant are so essential as in the national game of Scotland. The truth is that the servant is as essential to the success of the game as the player himself."

SCOTTISH SPORT.

DERBYSHIRE VISITS GLASGOW.

A FORFAR-PERTH DRAW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, July 6th.

A two-days' match between Derbyshire and the West of Scotland resulted, as might be expected, in the defeat of the "chosen" team by their more experienced opponents. Where the Scotsmen failed was in the lack of combined experience, their fielding being far too weak, making presents of one or two big scores.

The most interesting game of the week was the meeting of Perthshire and Forfarshire in a Scottish Counties' Championship engagement. The scoring was heavy, and the cricket of more than average quality. The outstanding personality was the Perthshire captain, W. Lovat Fraser. After he got the measure of the bowling he scored rapidly, and put together 72 before he was leg before. A. J. Stewart and Captain Ritchie also hit out well, and with the total at 271 the innings was declared closed. Forfarshire made a good reply. Buckenham led off with a capital 58, and then C. R. Cleghorn laid about him, and scored 60, with the result that at the end of the day Forfarshire had scored 249 for the loss of 7 wickets. The two rivals, therefore, finished with a draw.

Forfarshire, 104, Edinburgh University, 158.
Stirling Co., 191; Grange, 192 for 5.
Loretto, 159; Carlton, 171 for 2.
Sedburgh, 119 and 196; Grange, 255.
Poloc, 144 for 9; Glasgow University, 87.
Glasgow H.S., F.P., 187 for 7; Drumpellier, 93.
Derbyshire, 244 and 159 for 4; West of Scotland, 182 and 135.
Glasgow University, 108; Cartha, 58.
Grange, 193; Drumpellier, 188.
Glasgow H.S., F.P., 126; R.H.S., F.P., 55.

SCOTTISH COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Perthshire, 271 for 8; Forfarshire, 249 for 7.
Aberdeenshire, 255 for 6; Fifeshire, 45.
Clackmannan Co., 136 for 5; Stirling Co., 127.

WESTERN UNION.

Clydesdale, 222 for 7; Kilmanock, 130.
Ayr, 179 for 6; Kelburne, 142.

SCOTTISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Merchiston Castle, 175 and 145; Loretto, 225 and 98 for no wickets.

THE S.A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

If asked to single out the best performance at the recent S.A.A.A. Championships, we would instantly fix upon the 51 sec. in quarter-mile by G. T. Stevenson, of Shettleston Harriers. There were other meritorious efforts, such as E. H. Liddell's 22 3-5sec. in the 220 yards, and Duncan McPhee's 1min. 58 3-5sec. in the half-mile; but these pale alongside the quarter-mile achievement, mainly because this is a distance that is not much encouraged in Scotland, and therefore, the opportunities for developing efficiency are few. Not since Halliwelle, the Highland Light Infantry officer, have we had a finer quarter-mile than Stevenson's.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN RELIEF MEASURES.

The first admissions of a devastating famine in Russia which have been made in the new bulletins circulated in the Far East by the Rosta and Dalta News Agencies appear in bulletins received yesterday and read as follows:—

Moscow, August 22nd.

All Russian Executive Committee has given vast powers to the famine relief committee in Soviet Russia, comprising sixty-three representatives from all classes. The committee is similar to a Red Cross organization and is self-governing. It is empowered to secure independently Russian and foreign foodstuffs, medicines and other articles, establish stations for distributing relief, enjoy priority in railway facilities, and to find employment for the stricken people. Donations and subscriptions, both in money and in kind, and Government grants are received by the committee. The activities of the committee are not subject to Government control, but the committee reports directly to the All-Russian Executive Committee. Organizing and administrative methods of the committee are determined at regular meetings. A publications department has been organized for issuing leaflets, appeals, bulletins, etc. Mr. Korolenko, the famous writer, has been elected honorary chairman of the department, and Mr. Maxim Gorky has been sent abroad as the sole representative. Mr. Kamenev has been elected chairman.

Moscow, August 2nd.

While abolishing food taxation in the famine-stricken provinces, the All-Russian Executive Committee has authorized the local authorities to collect taxes in parts of those provinces yielding a fair harvest for distribution among the sufferers.

Moscow, August 2nd.

In response to the Government's call for help in the famine districts, the "Centrosoyus" (Central Co-operative Society) after a conference sent a declaration to the All-Russian Executive Committee, stating that they appreciate the problem caused by the famine in several provinces and demand the utmost exertions. The Centrosoyus is ready to strain every effort for the relief of the unfortunate people.

Moscow, August 5th.

The Council of People's Commissars has issued a decree abolishing the requisition of meat, introducing instead a specified tax in kind. The total amount of meat to be taxed this year is six and a half million poods (36 lbs. = 1 pood) whereas the amount requisitioned was formerly twenty-five million pools. The amount of tax varies in the different districts. Districts where cattle are scarce are exempt from taxation. All owners are required to pay a certain tax on their cattle, sheep, and pigs, excepting those not fully grown.

DISARMAMENT QUESTION.

BRITISH HOSTAGES.

Mr. Archibald Hurd in an article on the coming Conference on Disarmament shows how Great Britain has led in the limitation of naval armaments in the following paragraphs:—

1.—No capital ship has been laid down for five years.

2.—When the Armistice came, contracts for 617 vessels then in course of construction, including three capital ships of the Hood design, were cancelled, and the material which had been prepared was destroyed.

3.—Upwards of 200 ships of war of various types have been disposed of.

4.—The number of officers and men, which stood at 151,000 in 1914, will by the end of the year have been reduced to 121,700, including seamen, coastguard marines, as well as cadets and boys training.

5.—Whereas in 1914 this country had thirty-eight capital ships in full commission, the number has now been reduced to sixteen.

6.—The squadron in South American waters has been withdrawn and cruisers have been recalled from the North Atlantic and South African squadrons.

7.—One of the destroyer flotillas of the Atlantic Fleet has been placed in reserve.

8.—Two of the Royal dockyard are being closed.

9.—Eight more capital ships are being disposed of, reducing the number from thirty-eight to thirty (the intention being to keep fourteen of the older ones in reserve) and it is proposed to replace only four of these vessels.

10.—The two-Power standard which this country has maintained for over a century, in theory if not in practice, has been abandoned, and the one-Power standard—*i.e.*, that our Navy should not be inferior in strength to that of any other Power—has been adopted. The First Lord has announced that the Admiralty are interpreting the new standard "in no mechanical spirit nor with insistence upon 'numerical equality.'"

11.—The comparable British estimates, 1921-22—making allowance for the depreciation of the currency—amount to about £34,500,000, whereas in 1914-15 they stood at £53,500,000.

CRUSHING LABOUR DEFEAT IN QUEENSLAND.

The Queensland municipal elections recently, resulted in the complete defeat of the Labour party. The anti-Labour candidates secured approximately 500 seats as against only 30 seats for the Labour candidates. In all the cities and large towns every Labour candidate was defeated. Those who were successful in the smaller boroughs only secured election by the narrowest majorities. The elections were fought on adult suffrage, and, therefore, possess the significance of a Parliamentary contest.



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OF THE LINKS—FORTY YEARS AFTER.

Comrades, leave me here a moment while
I potter on the tee,
Musingly the past recalling—"on in
two and down in three."
In the spring a brighter lustre shines
upon the burnished cleek;
In the spring a golfer's fancy turns to
fourteen rounds a week.
In the "Eighties" here I gambolled,
somewhat narrower round the waist,
Cut the turf (and left behind me divots
that were not replaced).
For I drove into the distance, far as
human eye could scan,
Pitched along the perfect fairway,
lightly touched the green, and ran;
Undismayed by thoughts of Bogey, undeterred by brake or whin.
Deftly swung the limber mashie, put approach-shots "on the pin."
But the years bring Time's revenges;
muscles stiffen, fingers crack;
And, I know, "Labuntur Anni," by the
twinges in my back.
O my Brassie!—O my favourite!—
shattered on a casual flint.
O the words of little meaning, though the
thought's unfit for print.
Comrades, Memory's door is jarring;
I'll not leave it on the latch.
For a sorrow's crown of sorrow is the
thought that I was "scratch"!

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THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO THE INVITATION.

The Consul for Japan has kindly communicated to us the text of a Note sent to the United States Minister, copy of which has been telegraphed to the Consul by the Foreign Office in Tokyo. It reads as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Note of the 13th of this month in which you intimate the gratification of the President of the United States at the cordial response which has been accorded to his suggestion of a Conference on the subject of the limitation of armament and cognate topics and in which you communicate the President's invitation to participate in such Conference to be held at Washington on the 11th of November next on the subject of the limitation of armament, in connection with which the Pacific and Far Eastern Question will also be discussed.

In communicating to you for transmission to the President the hearty and appreciative acceptance of this invitation by the Japanese Government I would ask you to be good enough in the first place to say to Mr. Harding with what pleasure the Government see him take the initiative in this all-important matter. His great office, the pacific tradition of your Republic, and his own high personal qualification invest his act with a peculiar appropriateness which must be universally felt and recognised.

The peace and welfare of the world have long been the cherished object of solicitude to the Japanese Government and people. That attitude has not remained a platonic policy: it has been followed out in action. It results naturally from this pacific attitude toward world problems that the Government and people alike should warmly welcome the idea of the limitation of armament and the removal of the deadening burden on industry and cultural development which swollen and competitive armament create.

This movement is also completely sympathetic to the valuable suggestion advanced in your Note that it may well be desirable that the use of novel agencies of warfare should be controlled.

The discussion and removal of any causes which may exist and the arrival at an eventual agreement with regard to general principles and their application which will ensure friendship and good mutual understanding between nations are regarded as of great value and importance. My Government would emphasise pre-eminently the vital interest which Japan has in the preservation of the peace of the Pacific and the Far East. She has devoted her utmost efforts towards securing its permanence, and its maintenance must always be to her a matter of prime concern. She therefore finds it to accord entirely with her inmost desires to reach in conference a measure of understanding which shall ensure peace being placed once and for all upon a permanent basis in these regions. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, in Japan that the Conference will secure really useful results and prove a practical success.

The Japanese Government gladly concur in the proposal of the United States Government that the scope of the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems shall be made subjects of free exchange of views prior to the assembly of the Conference. They hope that they agenda of the Conference will in this way be arranged in harmony with a suggestion made in the Memorandum of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs of July 26th, 1921, bearing on the same subject, in order that the labours of the Conference may meet speedily with the fullest measure of successful achievement.

The undersigned cannot conclude without again expressing the through and hearty sympathy of his Government with the thesis so clearly and justly stated in your Note of the crushing encumbrance and menace which modern armaments present to civilisation. No efforts can be too unremitting to reduce that menace and encumbrance. In full consciousness of this fact, the initiative of the President of the United States is warmly welcomed and deeply appreciated, and I would ask you to assure the President.

I beg you, etc.,

UKITA.

LONDON'S NEW DOCK.

LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE THE "MAURETANIA."

The new extention of the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks system, which the King opened with such ceremoney the other day is the largest work yet undertaken by the Port of London Authority and some idea of the increased facilities which it will give will be seen from the fact that the largest vessel which could be hitherto accommodated in the docks system was limited to about 19,000 gross tons, and that only at Tilbury, a distance of 26 miles below London Bridge. The new dock will permit of vessels up to 30,000 tons being berthed within 6½ miles of the heart of the City. It will be as well, however, to dispel at once the idea, which always gains currency at such times, that big ships like the *Acquitania* or the *Olympic* will come up. 30,000 tons being, in fact, the Port of London Authority's own estimate of a comfortable-sized ship for these docks. This being so, the biggest would be something after the size of the *Mauretania*, which is just over the 30,000 tons.

The new dock does, however, bring big ships much nearer London and within easy cartage reach of the City. Ships will enter from the river through an entrance lock 800ft. long by 100ft. wide, with a depth of water at high-water, ordinary neap tides, of nearly 42ft. Arrangements have been made for increasing the effective length of this dock, by means of a caisson, up to 910ft., or somewhere near the size of our mammoth liners, with a squeeze. The wet dock is 4,078ft., long, has an area of 64 acres, a depth of 38ft. and provides accommodation for about 14 big steamers. The equipment is said to make the dock the finest in the world.

The deep-water cargo jetty has already been completed at Tilbury, and further extensions are contemplated there, including a deep-water passenger landing-stage, which will vie with that in the Mersey.

INCOME TAX IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A report is published on the working of the War Tax Ordinance, 1919, in the Straits Settlements since its inception and the Collector General of Income Tax says:

"As the tax being collected under the 1920 Ordinance is Income Tax, forming part of revenue and it is not likely that there will be any further War Tax legislation, I have also taken the opportunity of preparing figures shewing complete results, up to March 31st, 1920, attained under War Tax Ordinance, 1917, 1918 and 1919." The following table is given in the report:—

Description of taxpayer.	1919 Ordinance.	3 years.
European, American and Eurasian	$1,002,021	$2,669,810
Chinese	1,434,350	4,065,638
Malay and Arab	91,965	206,202
Jew	96,096	222,616
Indian	231,941	589,263
Japanese	15,922	36,430
Others	30,064	97,483
Total	$2,902,363	$7,977,489
Add Registered Companies	1,286,083	4,443,141
	$4,729,447	$12,420,631

The 1919 figures as compared with the 1918 show a marked advance all round except in two instances—(a) the fall in tax paid by Malays and Arabs and (b) the fall in the Malacca assessment.

These may both be traced, the Collector says, to the same cause, namely the poor results obtained from rubber growing in 1918 as compared with 1917. It will be remembered that the 1919 assessments are based on 1918 results, and the 1918 assessments on 1917 results. The poor returns from rubber estates affected all three Settlements, but was not such a vital matter in Singapore and Penang as in Malacca. The contribution from Malays and Arabs in Singapore and Penang was slightly less than in the previous year, but it was in Malacca that the heavy fall took place. In Singapore and Penang improvements in other directions were sufficient to counter-balance the effect of the poor rubber returns, and these Settlements also secured greater advantage from Tax collected for the first time from Foreign Shipping Companies than was the case with Malacca.

CATHOLICS AND THE BIBLE.

THE AUTHORISED VERSION.

The Catholic Bible Congress meeting at Cambridge concluded its proceedings on July 19th. Apart from Mr. G. G. Coulton, University Lecturer in English, no non-Catholics took up the challenge of the congress to participate in the discussion. Mr. Coulton made a brief criticism at one of the lectures, but prior to the congress he had written a pamphlet in which he referred to the passage concerning the heavenly witnesses in 1st John, v. 7. He declared that the Catholic professors, although knowing the passage not to be genuine, dared not manifest their knowledge publicly for fear of being turned out of the Church. Father C. Lattey, Professor of Scripture, at St. Bruno's College, replied to Mr. Coulton in detail. He declared that Catholic scholars treated the passage as an interpolation and that the accusation of dishonesty made against them was without foundation.

Father C. C. Martindale lectured on "The Person of Christ," in the course of which he said England had lost all belief about God. It had rejected the Church for the Bible, and had now ceased to read the Bible. Criticism had, however, advanced during the last generation, and the historical existence of Jesus Christ was now indisputable. A Catholic no longer had the same sense of isolation in accepting the New Testaments as offering a coherent and truthful accounts of the person and doctrine of Christ.

In the afternoon the question as to the future reading of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue was discussed. Canon William Barry said if they were to persuade the English nation to become Catholic they must prove to men they were not giving up the Word of God. It was almost impossible to measure the English nation's suspicion of the Roman Church in this matter. "If you are to convert England," he added, "you must convert it by means of the Holy Scripture." He urged the necessity of an inquiry to ascertain whether it was possible to adopt the English Authorised Version while safeguarding the official status and authority of the Latin Vulgate.

Monsignor Barton Brown said if the suggestion to adopt the Authorised Version were carried through it would be a stumbling block to converts who wanted an authority. If the Roman Church adopted the Protestant version would-be converts would say, "Rome is beginning to give way. Let us wait a little longer and the Pope will let us keep our wives, and we shall get rid of Papal infallibility."

There was strong opposition to the suggestion, and no vote was taken.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

The Assistant Minister for Repatriation (Mr. Rodgers) informed Mr. Cameron (Q.), in the House of Representatives at Melbourne that the number of soldiers settled on the land by the States to June 30th last, except in New South Wales, for which the figures were, to March 30th, together with the advances made to States to June 30th, for the purpose, were:—

State.	Men.	Advances.
New South Wales	5782	£6,265,135
Victoria	7845	10,802,362
Queensland	2413	2,079,451
South Australia	2245	2,344,215
West Australia	3905	3,206,980
Tasmania	2209	1,880,375

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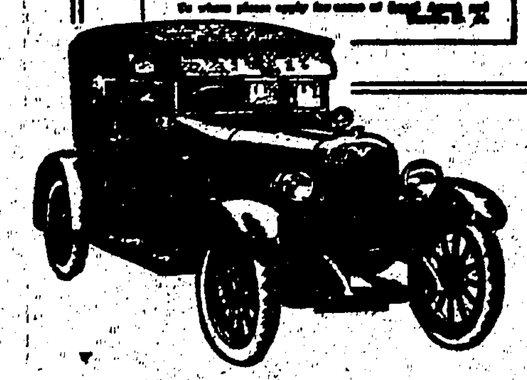
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RENTS ORDINANCE LITIGATION.

WHEN ARE ALTERNATIVE PREMISES "AVAILABLE?"

"A great deal of litigation," arising out of the Rents Ordinance, was anticipated by Mr. Alabaster in his address to the Legislative Council, last month, on behalf of petitioners against the Bill and the prophecy appears to be in process of fulfilment. Some cases will be heard in the Summary Court, in the present week, and others are foreshadowed.

If there is going to be a great number of these cases it looks as though it will be convenient to use algebraical symbols for the parties. When the litigants are Chinese, as in a case at present before the Puisne Judge, lawyers and shorthand-writers find their tongues (or pencils, as the case may be) skidding hopelessly amongst unpronounceable names. There is the tenant whom it is desired to eject; the new owner of the premises, who desires to eject him; the landlord of the "alternative premises" to which it is suggested the tenant can reasonably be asked to go, and there is, often, the man in possession of the "alternative premises" who, usually, refuses to budge. When all these parties have four Chinese names the tangle speakers get into can be better imagined than described.

Why not agree upon a code thus:

Let "T" be the tenant;

Let "E" be the new owner who desires to eject;"

Let "L" be the landlord of the "alternative premises," and

Let "P" be the man in possession who won't go.

These suggestions are respectfully submitted before the flood-gates of oratory are opened for another week.

The case in which Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) represents E (the Tai Tung Firm) and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. d'Almada and Mason) represents T (the Fook Tung firm) was advanced a further stage, on Saturday morning. A new complication arose. L was called, and let down E rather badly. It was understood, at an interview on August 3rd, between the parties, that accommodation was available at L's place to T, but L now stated, in the witness box, that he would not accept T as tenant.

This led to a discussion as to how far the onus lay upon E to satisfy the Court that "alternative premises" were available to T.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the plaintiff (E) had failed. No. 96 was under the control of Chan Yue Ting and he had not offered it to the Fook Tung firm (i.e., L had not offered it to T.) Mr. Alabaster argued that "alternative premises" were not "available," within the meaning of the Ordinance, unless an order of the Court would put T in possession. After the evidence of L,—just given to the Court—T would be on the street if His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiffs (E).

Mr. Jenkin: The Court has to be satisfied that the same amount of accommodation, in a domestic tenement, is available to T as they had in their former premises, where they only used two floors for domestic purposes.

The Judge: But what does "available" mean,—that the defendants (T) have the right to a possession order, and can get it?

Mr. Jenkin: No, I don't think it means that.

The Judge: Then how do you put it?

Mr. Jenkin: That they "can have" two floors there.

The Judge: "Can have"—in what sense?

Mr. Jenkin: In the sense that any statement to the contrary is a "bluff." The two floors, available on August 3rd, are available now.

The Judge: In face of the landlord's statement that he is not prepared to grant a tenancy to the defendant and that the Court cannot, therefore, grant possession?

Mr. Jenkin: If you believe that is true; of course, that's the end of it.

The Judge: I may doubt his *bona fides*, but is it not essential that the plaintiff must call the landlord to say he is willing to grant the tenancy?

Mr. Jenkin: No, I don't think it is. They are trying to hide from you that there are these available premises.

The Judge: Are you not asking me to act on suspicion, and not on evidence?

Mr. Jenkin: You have more than suspicion.

The Judge: There is his evidence, to-day, that he wants the premises for his co-related firms. I don't see how I can get over that.

Mr. Jenkin: If you accept that, you have no alternative.

The Judge: I have as many suspicions as you have.

Mr. Jenkin: Yes, I am sure the thing is a "ramp" of the first order. Mr. Jenkin went on to say that accommodation was "available" if it was in the market. It was a question of availability in fact, and not in law. He quoted a Kensington case in which accommodation on the books of house agents was held to be "available" to a tenant whose premises were wanted by his landlord.

The Judge said it would help him if Mr. Jenkin could show that it had been ruled that premises were proved "available" if they were vacant and if the owner did not intend to occupy them himself. At present, he felt one had to go further and not only prove those two things, but a third,—intention by the landlord to let.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

Mr. Jenkin: I can show it was his intention to let on August 3rd and, except for his evidence, to-day, that has never been gone back on. Ought his mental attitude to be the pivot of the case? I say it is not fit to be the pivot of any case.

The Judge: Still, the onus is on you.

Mr. Jenkin: I quite agree. But the landlord has only to keep "mum," and say or do nothing, for his intention to be entirely a matter of conjecture. That makes things impossible. Then he goes into the box: there are only two alternatives,—to let, or not to let. When he says he does not intend to let he must be lying and the truth must be that he intends to let. You cannot penalise me, if all possible evidence is adduced, on both sides, and that portion of it which would defeat me is not worthy of credence.

His Honour intimated that he would consider his judgment and notify counsel later.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

AN APOLOGY AND A FOOTNOTE.

[CANTON INFORMATION BUREAU.]

CANTON, August 26th.

The Canton Information Bureau begs to withdraw, with apologies, the charge made against the *Hongkong Daily Press* in a statement issued under date of yesterday, alleging the suppression of a statement prepared by Mr. Eugene Chen for the Bureau. The latter statement was published in yesterday's issue of the paper which reached the Bureau this morning. As the statement appeared in another Hongkong morning paper on Wednesday and had been released in time for publication on that day, the Bureau inferred from its non-publication in the Wednesday issue of the *Daily Press* that the latter had decided to suppress it. Responsible circles here are gratified to learn from this mistaken inference of the Bureau that no British paper in Hongkong would think of interfering with the legitimate rights of freedom of speech on a matter of public interest.

In publishing the statement prepared by Mr. Eugene Chen, the *Daily Press* has added the following editorial footnote:—"It is essential to a complete understanding of this question to add that by a Treaty made between the Governments of China and Japan, signed at Peking on May 25th, 1915, the Chinese Government engaged to recognise all matters that may be agreed upon between the Japanese Government and the German Government respecting the disposition of the rights, interests and concessions which, in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses *vis-a-vis* China in relation to the Province of Shantung." We suppose that there are few Treaties with China which Chinese politicians would not say were extorted in circumstances of diplomatic *force majeure*."

Mr. Eugene Chen's comment on the foregoing footnote is appended:—"The reference to the Treaty of May 25th, 1915, is not quite clear in its bearing on the point I desired to elucidate. The Treaty is one of two, based on the Twenty-One Demands, which Japan compelled the Chinese Government to sign under pressure of an ultimatum delivered on May 7th, 1915, threatening hostilities. My statement did not deal with the purely formal agreement concluded between the Japanese Government and the German Government as embodied in Section VIII. of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Shantung. In the interests of historical truth, I ventured to direct attention to a statement made by Mr. Lloyd George at a memorable meeting of the Council of Four, when it was decided—not by the German Government—but by Mr. Lloyd George, with the acquiescence of M. Clemenceau and President Wilson, to transfer to Japan rights in Shantung which had been leased to Germany but reverted to China on her entry into the war on the side of the Allies. And I desired to pillory Mr. Lloyd George's attempt, to dragoon the British Empire into a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by exploiting the Englishman's sense of fair play now that he realises that the 'goods' cannot be delivered by legitimate means.

"He says to-day that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance enabled England to secure Japanese assistance during the war, whereas he stated at Paris on April 22nd, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. that it was the Secret Agreement relating to Shantung, dated 16th February, 1917, which enabled England to secure the assistance of Japan. There is a short, ugly word in the Sassenach vernacular for that sort of inexactitude."

[The only comment which it seems necessary to make on this statement is that Japan had been assisting in the war more than two years before February, 1917.—ED. *H.D.P.*]

MOTOR BOATS.

A NEW REGULATION.

The regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 37 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, on the 5th day of April, 1917, and published in the *Gazette* on the said 5th day of April, 1917, as Government Notification No. 141 as amended by the regulation made by the Officer Administering the Government in Council on the 3rd day of October, 1918, and published in the *Gazette* on the 4th day of October, 1918, as Government Notification No. 381 are amended by the addition thereto of the following regulation:—

"38. The master of every launch or motor boat when conveying passengers shall be responsible that such launch or motor boat is carefully steered and travels with reasonable expedition and shall permit any passenger travelling on such launch or motor boat not being a ferry to disembark at any place where such passenger can lawfully disembark without risk when requested by such passenger to do so."

EUROPEAN FINED FOR ASSAULTING A POLICE SERGEANT.

CROSS-SUMMONS DISMISSED.

The hearing took place, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, on Saturday morning, of the adjourned summonses against John Thompson, master mariner, staying at the Carlton Hotel, alleging disorderly conduct outside the Hongkong Hotel on the night of August 25th, and an assault upon an Indian police sergeant.

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. D. H. Blake (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), cross-summoned the police sergeant for assault and using abusive language.

Mr. T. H. King, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, conducted the case for the prosecution.

Police Sergeant Nabi Bux, B346, said he had been 22 years in the force and was now on traffic duty. On August 25th, at 8.45 p.m., he was on general patrol duty near the Hongkong Hotel. The sergeant on duty there, L/S B135, asked him to stand by his post for a minute, and he did so. While there he noticed a yellow chow bitch running under the Hongkong Hotel verandah. It was running after, and barking at people; he saw it do this four times. Afterwards it stood by two Europeans—the defendant and another. He went up to the two Europeans and said, in English: "Please catch this dog; biting any passengers." The answer he received was "Get away, you ——, black ——!"

[The language is scarcely printable; the final noun was an aspersion upon the policeman's parentage.]

Mr. King: Who said that?

The witness (pointing to the defendant): This gentleman.

The witness went on to say that, in response to this, he said, again, in English, "Please you not abuse me; you get this dog." The defendant abused him again, with bad language. For the second time he said, "Why you abuse me, please?" Defendant said, "This is not my dog." Witness said "Not your dog! I catch this dog and go police station." As he bent to catch the dog, and called it to him, he received a blow on his shoulders from the defendant. Witness was on the roadway at the time; the defendant came out from under the verandah and struck him. Defendant appeared to be about to strike another blow, but witness took hold of him and another constable came and also held him. Together, they took him to the police station. The dog followed, still barking and running at people. Defendant resisted them most of the way to the station.

The witness said he did not, at any time, use any other words to the defendant beyond what he had said, nor did he abuse him in Hindustani.

Mr. King: During this altercation did the other European say or do anything at all?

Witness: No, he did not interfere. He took no part but came to the police station with us.

Before the defendant struck you that blow did you touch him at all?—No.

In cross-examination, the witness denied that he threatened to shoot the dog or that he used objectionable language to the defendant.

Mr. Blake: I put it to you that you did, more than once, and used other words such as "swine."

Witness: No, I do not abuse Chinese. Should I use such language to an English gentleman?

P.-c. B284 saw the beginning of the incident. The Indian sergeant spoke to the Europeans and pointed to the dog. Then he saw the sergeant bend down to the dog and the defendant struck him a blow. The sergeant caught hold of his arm and witness went up and took hold of the other arm. They took him to the police station.

Cross-examined: He had met the defendant before. The latter accompanied him to the station, a few days ago, and accused him of assaulting a coolie whom he had arrested.

Inspector Grant said that, on arrival at the police station, the defendant was "very excited" but did not appear to be under the influence of drink. There was no indication that he had been roughly handled by the police; his clothing was not disarranged.

Mr. King: Did he make any remarks to the Indian sergeant in the charge room?

Witness: He called him several very filthy names, several times; I had to speak to him about it.

Mr. King: Call a spade a spade and tell us what he said.

Inspector Grant repeated expressions similar to those already given by the Indian Sergeant. Defendant also said that if he got a chance at the Indian sergeant, outside, he would kill him. He mentioned that he wanted to make a charge against the police sergeant but he did not specify it.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Blake called the defendant.

Defendant said he was a master mariner, staying at the Carlton Hotel. He had been on the China Coast for 16 or 17 years. On Thursday evening, at 8.30 o'clock, when standing outside the Hongkong Hotel, in Des Vœux Road, he noticed an Indian policeman he had taken to the police station a few days previously. The man pointed him out to a police sergeant and both of them came over and pointed and laughed. They hailed another Indian sergeant and all three stood near him and laughed. A dog belonging to the Carlton Hotel, which usually followed him, was attracted by a piece of steak carried on a string by a Chinese woman. He called the dog to his feet. The police sergeant said to him, "Is that your damn dog?" and he replied, "No, get away from me; mind your own damn business." The police sergeant then said he would shoot the "damn dog," and he rejoined "If you do, I will shoot your damn head off." Defendant added that he said that more as a joke than anything.

"Funny sort of joke," commented the Magistrate.

The witness added that the police sergeant used offensive language to him and lifted him off his feet and kicked him

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

A PAWNBROKING PROBLEM.

HOW MUCH MAY A PAWNBROKER ASSUME?

Mr. M. K. Lo defended the proprietor of the Sui Cheong pawnshop, Yaumati, who attended before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, on Saturday, on a charge of neglecting to seize or detain a Chinese who pawned a European-made rain coat, worth $30, for $3.

The raincoat was part of property stolen from the house of Mr. H. C. Page, of Chatham Road, Kowloon, by the house boy. The houseboy was caught and sentenced; the pawnticket of the raincoat was found in his possession, and this led to the present proceedings.

Sgt. Murphy, in reply to the Magistrate, expressed the opinion that very few middle and lower class Chinese would wear an overcoat such as this.

Mr. Lo, however, suggested that "heaps" of raincoats were on sale at the large Chinese stores in Des Vœux Road and that many middle class people wore them.

It was elicited that, when arrested, the house boy was wearing singlet and trousers only, but Mr. Lo said the accountant told him that the pawner was "dressed nicely" and he took him for one of the merchant class.

The Magistrate said that was rather strange; the accountant told the police he could not recognise the pawner.

Mr. Lo also made the suggestion that a "hard up" European might send his "boy" to pawn things for him.

Inspector Aris thought such an occurrence was very rare.

Mr. Lo said he had members of the Portuguese community in mind.

In support of the claim that defendant had no case to answer, Mr. Lo said it was not unusual for an article to be pawned for much less than its value by a person who only stood in need of a small sum. No notice of theft of a raincoat had reached the pawnbroker.

The Magistrate thought the circumstances placed the onus on the defendant to show that he took reasonable precautions.

The accountant of the pawnshop gave evidence that, $5 was asked on the coat, but he only advanced $3.40. The man gave a Hongkong address. The witness admitted that the pawner gave the name of a street which he knew did not exist, but it was, nevertheless, entered in the book.

The accountant was asked by the Magistrate to point out any other entry in his books showing that someone had come from Hongkong to pawn things in Yaumati. He could point to no such entry, and the Magistrate told him that the mention of Hongkong should, therefore, have made him suspicious.

The Magistrate found the offence proved and fined the pawnbroker $25.

SPORT.

WATER POLO.

UNITED v. V.R.C.

The following will represent the United in the above League Water-polo match to-day at 5.30 p.m. sharp:—A. E. Simmons; W. Gerrard and J. Leonard; D. Laing, J. C. Finch, J. Rodger, E. W. Railton.

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

The Board of Commissaries in their report to the shareholders submitted the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1920, from which it appeared that a dividend of 40 per cent. could be paid to the shareholders. In accordance with Article 31 of the statutes a dividend of 4½ per cent. had already been paid on the priority shares. An interim dividend of 15 per cent. was paid on the ordinary shares in January of this year, so that 25 per cent. could still be paid. They therefore recommended that, after payment of 4 per cent. on the preference shares and 4½ per cent. as mentioned above on the priority shares, the dividend for 1920 be fixed at 40 per cent. on the ordinary shares of f.400.— per share of f.1,000.— and f.40.— per subshare of f.100.—

The recommendation was approved.

three or four times. He denied striking the policeman; he had more sense than to do that, though he had great provocation. He admitted using bad language to the officer, after the latter had abused him. He had remonstrated with both police officers, before, for harsh treatment of Chinese.

Cross-examined: The last ship he commanded was the *Chefoo*; he had not commanded a ship for 2½ years; had been staying at the Carlton Hotel since April 26th; before that in England for two years. He could have had employment but would not accept the positions going. As a white man, he objected to being taken to the station by Indians; in India only European officers were allowed to arrest Europeans.

Alex. Livingston Woods, ship's mate, staying at the Carlton Hotel, said he was with the defendant at the time of the incident. He drew away some paces when the sergeant spoke, not wishing to be involved in the matter. He could not give the exact words used. The first bad language he heard was used by the sergeant. Defendant did not strike the officer, he walked up to him to get a closer view of his number and the sergeant then seized him and shook him.

Mr. Blake, addressing the Magistrate, said that there was absence of motive on the defendant's part, but the police might have acted out of spite, on account of protests against their conduct made by the defendant.

The Magistrate: I find both charges against John Thompson proved. I fine him $15 on the first summons, and $25 on the second. I find the charges against the police sergeant not proved and dismiss them both.

THE FAMOUS

"McGregor" Football

This Ball had the distinction of **again** being selected and used in the

ENGLISH CUP FINAL, 1921,

Tottenham Hotspur v. Wolverhampton Wanderers.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH,

England v. Scotland.

THE SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

The Ball which has been used in TWELVE CUP FINALS

CLUB SECRETARIES

ARE ADVISED THAT

NEW STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED

OF THE ABOVE, ALSO

BOOTS, JERSEYS, KNEE-CAPS,

&c., &c.

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST QUALITY.

SPORTS DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [15

DOBBIE McINNES LIMITED.

ENGINE INDICATORS

EXTERNAL PRESSURE SPRING TYPE DESIGN NO. 1.

Recommended for High Speeds and Pressures | For use with Superheated Steam and For all purposes where highest accuracy is required.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741. HONGKONG.

THE SHOP FOR

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS
COLUMBIA RECORDS
COLUMBIA NEEDLES
COLUMBIA ALBUMS

ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

16, Des Vœux Road. Tel. 1322.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR CASH

SALE

COMMENCES WEDNESDAY NEXT,

August 31st, for four days only.

We shall be offering a large quantity of SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, BOOTS & SHOES, UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, SOFT FELT HATS at less than HALF PRICE.

25% off CABIN TRUNKS. 37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MESSRS. RAVEN & RAVEN, ARCHITECTS, beg to announce that, on and after SEPTEMBER 1st, next their Offices will be on the 2nd Floor of York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, August 27th, 1921. 1362

CONSULADO GENERAL DE PORTUGAL, HONGKONG.

De harmonia com o disposto no Regulamento Consular de 7 Março de 1920, são por este meio avisados os cidadãos maiores inscritos neste Consulado de que devem solicitar a renovação dos respectivos certificados de inscrição logo que tenha terminado o prazo de validade nales indicado.

JOÃO GREGORIO FERNANDES,
Encarregado do Consulado.

Hongkong, 29 de Agosto de 1921.

1363

GIEN LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Ship

"GLENTARA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th Sept., 1921, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 5th Sept., 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 27th, 1921. [1364

G R

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

the 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1921, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M., with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,

&c., &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamos, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas, Linen and Woollen Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun metal, Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron and Wood blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Lathe, Reflectors, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engine, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old Asbestos, Steel Tubes, Casks, &c., &c.

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon on Friday, 9th September, at 10 A.M., comprising:—

A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and Remnants, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electro Plate and Mess Gear, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

[1331

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, ancer Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories Motor Launch "Dayspring."

68

FOR SALE

Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Indications point to a

HEAVY DEMAND

for seeds

THIS SEASON.

To be sure of getting every variety you wish, we suggest that you

ORDER TO-DAY.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

[58

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE BANK OF CHINA will, on the 1st SEPTEMBER (THURSDAY) REMOVE to the NEW OFFICES in No. 4, Queen's Road Central, and will, from that day, transact their business there.

FOR THE BANK OF CHINA,
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1921. [1351

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shewn in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting

and also for the followin further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of $50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of $10 each so as to make such Capital $1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of $10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from $1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to $2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of $10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of $10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of $1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of $1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of $10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforementioned bonus

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager

1192

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1920 issue—$500 each) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1921, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on THURSDAY, the 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27th, 1921. 1358

NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1921, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1921, until the 9th September, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 22nd, 1921. [1346

NOTICE.

WE have just received a large consignment of various kinds of CANNED PROVISIONS and have pleasure in announcing that we are disposing of these at Prices Exceptionally Cheap, as from SEPTEMBER 1st. Inspection invited.

KWONG HOP SHING
HING KEE,
Family Comprudore.
61, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.
Tel. K 60.

[1353

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

DAISY" BRAND ...	... $1.45 per lb.
DAIRY MAID" ...	... $1.35 " "
PASTRY"	... $1.15 " "

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) ...	... $1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR ...	$1.00 per lb.
PICNIC (own make) ...	... $0.50 a jar.
COULNMMIER (own make)...	$0.40 per pat.

FISH

FILLETS ...	... 80 cts. per lb.
HADDOCKS ...	... 70 cts. per lb.
KIPPERS ...	... 60 cts. per lb.
RED HERRINGS	... 30 cts. per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

53

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes CK. KX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, MS, A, 50,

TO LET.—Three Well-ventilated ROOMS, Central Locality, suitable for Offices, Moderate Terms, apply to the CHINESE MERCANTILE CO. (OF HONGKONG) 2, Queen's Road, Central. 107

HOUSE or FLAT (preferably furnished) on Peak or higher levels wanted by Married Couple, from October or November. Write C, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 105

WANTED.—Married Couple requir Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 88

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. 97

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR-CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, £75. Apply Box ML, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 91

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yaumati.

For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

1146

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side.

For particulars apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

[1324

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of $1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates

INTIMATION

Formazone is one of the best known Aerated Waters we manufacture. Of a light golden colour and with a slight taste and perfume of oranges it is a very bright and sparkling beverage and highly refreshing.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Phone 436.

11

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 29TH, 1921

JAPAN IN CHINA AND SIBERIA.

A VERY interesting diplomatic Note which Japan has recently communicated to the Government of the United States on the subject of the Pacific Conference will be found in another part of to-day's issue. Japan is facing the Conference with a divided air. On the one side she is willing enough to join in a conference with the other Powers, if only to show her equality with them; but on the other she fears lest questions should be raised at the Conference which she will find it awkward or impossible to discuss. It is for the latter reason that there have been so many manœuvres on her part to discover what the Conference is to be about—more particularly that part of it which is to deal with Pacific problems. Are the questions which were decided at the Peace Conference at Versailles to be again raised? These Japan regards as *faits accomplis*—things done and finished with beyond control. America, however, as she has not signed the Peace Treaty, by no means regards such questions as settled. And the difficulty is that America is calling the Conference and is arranging the programme. Various suggestions have been made as to the settlement of all outstanding questions before the Conference meets, and there have been numerous propaganda messages flying around, stating that the Yap problem was practically settled, that China was now willing to negotiate on the Shantung question, and that the evacuation of Siberia was now on the point of consummation. But the Yap negotiations continue to drag on, America disputing the whole question of the mandates and refusing to be pacified with possession of the cable. As for the Shantung question, China refuses to listen to the voice of the charmer, the fact being that the Peking Government, especially in view of the civil commotions, would not last long if it attempted to open any negotiations. On the other hand, there is every evidence that China is preparing most assidiously to bring before the Conference not only this case, but also all other cases where infringements on her sovereignty have been made by foreign Powers. China, it has been pointed out, has not been invited to attend the Conference: only to send representatives to it. This is a somewhat subtle distinction which may mean that China is to have no voice in its decisions. If this be the case China will remain the outcast among nations. It is probable, however, that no such exclusion is intended, but that the difference in wording was devised so as not to hurt Japan's feelings.

Then there is the Siberian question. The repeated assertions that the civil authorities in Japan have put their foot down and are determined on evacuation, however much the military authorities may object, has been too often repeated to allow of other than cynical suggestions as to the exact nature of the co-ordination of the firm of SPENLOW and JORKINS. This shifting of responsibility is not too old a trick to prevent its effective use, and the military party can always point to the disturbed state of the country and the absence of any stable Government to carry on negotiations with, while itself doing its best to see that no stable Government has a chance of coming into existence. Japan, of course, will only retire from Siberia after negotiations; just as she will not recede Shantung without negotiations: and there being no one in Siberia strong enough to negotiate with, the evacuation is postponed again and again. If the other Powers object to the Japanese occupation of Siberia, they have only themselves to blame, since it was on their invitation Japanese troops were sent there, a fact which Japan is not backward in pleading.

As to what line Japan will take at the Conference, it seems very probable that she will seek to utilise it in the same way as she utilised the Peace Conference, that is to get her "rights" confirmed. Whether the racial equality motion will again be introduced as a camouflage to cover what she really wants remains to be seen. There were reports that it would not be used again. But in this case Japan has plenty of other questions of a like general nature to fall back upon. Thus, there is the question of Japanese immigration. She does not believe that the United States and the British Dominions will agree to unrestricted Japanese immigration, but by pleading for it very earnestly and making it the chief plank in her programme, she may very well assuage her inconsolability at having her immigration demand refused by a confirmation of her "rights" in Shantung, or a general mandate to do what she likes in Manchuria and Siberia. It is, therefore, almost certain that, whether directly or indirectly, Japan will seek to get the Conference to confirm all her "rights"—in China, Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia. Whether she will be so successful with Yap is doubtful. All the present indications show that America is determined to secure Yap, and this is not altogether to Japan's disadvantage, since it gives her something to bargain with. Only what she obtains in return must be with the price, and this price can only be obtained at the expense of some other country. The Conference, therefore, as far as Japan is concerned, is considered as an opportunity for bargaining, and for hard bargaining too. Whether the peace of the Pacific can be established by this method is not a matter which is deemed worth studying. At any rate a redistribution of "rights," will keep all parties satisfied for a year or two, and this is all that can be hoped for.

Owing to the recent heavy rains the road from Laichikok to Castle Peak is closed.

Owing to unsettled weather, the Kowloon Cricket Club concert, announced for Saturday night, was postponed.

It has been decided to admit women to Hongkong University and the first girl student has already been registered.

No fewer than fourteen lots of Crown land (including the four lots on which the old Post Office and Supreme Court stand) are advertised for sale by auction. Six of these are on Mount Davis.

The South Staffords go from Singapore to Maymyo relieving the 2nd K.O.R. (Lancasters) Regiment, while the 2nd Wilts go from Hongkong to Bangalore in the Spring relieving the 2nd Dorsets.

The financial statement of the Colony for the month of May, published in the current *Gazette* shows a revenue for the month of $1,484,925.43 and an expenditure of $963,561.46. The balance of assets over liabilities is given as $5,573,420.44.

A very desirable public improvement is foreshadowed in the *Government Gazette* by a call for tenders for the construction of a reinforced concrete public pier, 160 feet 8 inches long by 41 feet 4 inches wide, and approach at Queen's Statue Square.

New Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under the Dogs Ordinance, 1903, are published in the *Government Gazette*. The regulations deal mainly with the importation of dogs into the Colony, and the precaution to be taken in regard to rabies.

Jurymen who assemble for the Criminal Sessions, to-day and next week, will be gratified to find that the hard benches of the jury box, in the Supreme Court, have been replaced by comfortable, high-backed cane-seated arm chairs. Members of the Press hope that it will be their turn next.

Improvements at Government House for which tenders are being invited include the erection, on the site of the existing stables and outbuildings, of a garage, laundry and custodian's quarters, and the forming of a new carriage drive involving alterations to the eastern entrance.

Ten robbers, armed with rifles and revolvers, broke into the Kwong Wo Yuen grocery shop, in Leungshanwan village, Saikung district, on Thursday night. They stole a large quantity of clothing, jewellery, money and provisions, and took away with them the proprietor and his son, whom they are holding for ransom.

Revised rates of postage on parcels posted in Hongkong to various parts of the world are to come into force on September 1st. A list occupying a couple of pages appears in the *Government Gazette*. The rates to the United Kingdom are not affected by the revision, but the list includes a number of British Colonies and possessions in Africa and America.

Certain Chinese now in London, says a London paper, are demanding that the value of two sacred golden bells taken from the Temple of Heaven in Peking during the Boxer rising shall be restored to the temple authorities. It is stated that the bells were found under piles of rubbish, and that one of them was taken by British troops to Delhi and there melted down, the gold being sold for £25,000. The interested Chinese now point to the special clause in the Versailles Treaty whereby the ancient astronomical instruments looted by the Germans during the capture of Peking were returned to China, and demand that the sacred bells, or their value, shall also be restored to the Temple of Heaven.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S GOOD FORTUNE.

DISABILITY ALLOWANCES INCREASED.

The Admiralty has informed the Imperial Merchant Service Guild that the revision of scales applicable under the Injuries-in-War Compensation Act has now been authorised. This act is practically identical with the war risks scheme of compensation for merchant seamen.

The Guild some time ago drew the attention of the Admiralty to the fact that the Board of Trade had decided to revise the war risks scheme in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee on Pensions as follows:—(1) The rate upon which disablement allowance are calculated to be increased by 40 per cent., the minimum allowances in case of total disability increased from 35s. to 40s. weekly. (2) The fixed maximum allowance for each child increased to £36 per annum.

The Admiralty state that these improvements have now been made in the Injuries-in-War Compensation Act. This should benefit a considerable number of Merchant Service officers and men who are in receipt of allowances under the Act, as well as the dependants of those who lost their lives while serving under special naval engagements during the war.

At Bow County Court: Do you know any thing about this man?—Woman: More than he would like me to tell his wife.

THE IRISH TANGLE:

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY TO MR. DE VALERA.

OPEN REBELLION IN INDIA:

GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR ACTION.

DAVIS CUP RESULTS.

AUSTRALIANS AT EASTBOURNE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRISH CRISIS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY TO MR. DE VALERA.

LONDON, August 26th.

Mr. Lloyd George has replied emphasising the Government's profound disappointment at Mr. de Valera's letter of August 28th. The Premier says that the Government proposals went to the limit of their powers with a view to reconciling British and Irish interests. They have been approved as liberal by the whole of the civilised world, even in quarters sympathetic to the extreme Irish claims. Mr. de Valera's letter, Mr. Lloyd George says, does not recognise this, and further negotiations will be futile unless definite progress is made towards the acceptance of the basis.

The reply again emphasises the fact that the fullest liberty was offered to Ireland, which even States in America do not enjoy. They fulfil Mr. de Valera's wish as regards government by the consent of the governed, but Mr. de Valera is, additionally, now claiming what was previously disowned by famous Irish leaders from Gratten to Redmond.

Mr. Lloyd George declares that the physical and historical inter-dependence of Ireland and Great Britain makes complete political and economic separation impossible, and says that the continuance of the present course must lead to a rupture of the truce. The Government is prepared to give ample time to secure peace, but it cannot prolong a mere exchange of Notes. It is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made towards the basis, upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed.

Mr. Lloyd George concludes: "Your letter unfortunately shows no such progress. In this, and my previous letters, I set forth considerations which must govern the attitude of the Government in any negotiations undertaken. If you are prepared to examine how far these considerations can be reconciled with the aspirations you represent, I shall be happy to meet you and your colleagues."

PREMIER'S WARNING TO SOUTHERN IRELAND.

LONDON, August 28th.

Mr. Lloyd George, acknowledging the Freedom of Barnsley, said that Great Britain had risen above all prejudices and had proposed unprecedented terms to Ireland, which commended themselves to the whole civilised world. He trusted that commonsense will prevail. "We cannot countenance separation."—(Cheers.)—"It will lead to civil war in Ireland. If Southern Ireland is not satisfied with freedom and insists on separation all hope of accommodation must be abandoned."

EARLIER CABLES.

SINN FEIN'S DEFIANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 28th.

There were unprecedented scenes of excitement in Dublin at the opening of the public session of Dail Eireann, the public anxiety to know whether Mr. de Valera's reply meant peace or war being intense. The session opened without prayers. Mr. de Valera formally submitted his own Cabinet's resignations, on the ground that they had now a newly-elected Dail. Amid enthusiasm, Mr. de Valera was re-elected President.

In his speech Mr. de Valera referring to his colleagues in the Cabinet, declared that they worked as a team and intended to continue to do so. The English, who thought they were going to divide Ireland, were going to be disappointed. Whatever happened, Ireland would face her enemies as a united nation. Mr. de Valera read a letter from Mr. Lloyd George, adding that he did not intend to comment on it but he declared: "We cannot change our position, because it is fundamentally sound and just. On that rock we shall stand."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

LATEST CABLES.

DAVIS CUP.

VICTORY FOR JAPAN.

NEWPORT, August 29th.

In the Davis Cup final of the Singles, Shimidzu defeated Hawkes by 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Japan, thus, won by 4 to 1 matches.

Kumagae beat Anderson by 3-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1. Japan, thus, qualifying to meet America in the challenge round.

Kumagae displayed stoical control in the third singles in the Davis Cup and sacrificed brilliancy to speed. Therefore, he drove back the ball continually to Anderson, depending on the latter's errors. For the points there were few brilliant spots, although volleys were protracted and the match took 2 hrs. 5 mins. Latterly, the match was very monotonous. The regular returning of the ball appeared to get on Anderson's nerves. His play deteriorated, and he piled up 137 errors during the match. The game was played on a fast court.

Shimidzu displayed the tame but tireless tennis which has given the Japanese his recent victories.

JAPAN BEATEN IN DOUBLES.

In the Davis Cup Doubles, Anderson and Todd (Australasia) beat Kumagae and Shimidzu (Japan) by 4-6, 6-4, 8-6, 6-0.

The Japanese started well. Their drives and half-volleys were crisp and well-directed. Kumagae, particularly, scored by placing. The Australians improved in the severity of their strokes in the second set, and frequently raced to the net. These tactics, with both men's speedy services, drove the Japanese to their own base-line, where they attempted to lob, but the Australians' enormous reach enabled them to make smashing returns.

The Australians took the first three games off the reel on speed alone in the third set. Then, the Japanese won four of the next five. The Australians took the ninth, and, after displaying temporary weakness, the set—8-6.

AUSTRALIANS AT EASTBOURNE.

AGAINST ENGLAND XI.

LONDON, August 27th.

At Eastbourne, where the Australians met an England XI., there were 6,000 spectators present. The weather was dull, and the wicket hard and fast.

MacLaren won the toss. The England eleven was composed of amateurs, and went in to bat.

England registered 43 runs in a 73 minutes' innings. McDonald took 5 wickets for 21, and Armstrong 5 for 15. This is the lowest total in the tour.

The Australians made 174, Bardsley contributing 70 in a chanceless innings of two hours' duration (including 6 fours). Falcon took 6 wickets for 67.

The Englishmen had made 8 for the loss of one wicket, when stumps were drawn.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, August 26th.

Middlesex won against Kent by five wickets.

Hampshire defeated Warwickshire by five wickets.

Gloucester beat Glamorgan by seven wickets.

Lancashire beat Sussex by nine wickets.

Surrey beat Leicestershire by 88 runs.

Yorkshire won on the first innings against Essex.

DAIL EIREANN TO SEEK LOANS.

LONDON, August 26th.

Dail Eireann has adopted a proposal to raise a loan of $20,000,000 in America and £500,000 in Ireland.

All the members of the Cabinet have been re-elected.

DOOR NOT CLOSED, SAY LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, August 26th.

The consensus of opinion among the evening papers is that, though Mr. de Valera's reply is unsatisfactory, it does not close the door on further negotiations, but that these are likely to be prolonged.

LATEST CABLES.

MOPLAH RISING IN INDIA.

MURDER OF EUROPEANS AND LOOTING.

LONDON, August 27th.

An official statement, of August 24th, says that military operations in connection with the Malabar disturbances, are progressing satisfactorily.

It transpires that a mob of 2,000, on August 20th drove in the Tirurangadi police, and attacked a Leinster platoon. The mob was dispersed with machine-guns, but Mr. Rowley and Lieutenant Johnston got separated. Their bodies were subsequently recovered and were found to be terribly mutilated. The railway station and the Post Office at Parappanangadi were sacked, and the line was cut.

The situation is now as follows: A detachment of troops at Malapuram is isolated but "all well." The line has been cut at Kuttipulam. The road is blocked. Bridges have been broken. A number of Government offices have been gutted. Two British soldiers, one European and fifteen police and local officials of Tirur have been taking prisoners.

The warship *Comus* arrived at Calicut on August 26th. The situation is quiet, but looting and murder of Hindus at Waluvanad and Ponnani Taluks are reported. A relief party has gone to Malapuram.

A message from Calicut (says Reuter's Bombay correspondent) states that fanatics entered the Puleiengode Estate and beheaded a European in the bungalow. It is reported that Mr. Readman, another European, has been murdered, and his body thrown into the river. Looting continues.

HEAVY MOPLAH CASUALTIES.

MADRAS, August 27th.

The Malabar District has been proclaimed a military area. The Magistrate, Mr. Batty, with a force, went to Pattambi on August 22nd. From Palghat, on leaving the train, he proceeded on foot to meet a crowd of advancing Moplahs.

Mr. Batty warned that anyone found on the railway was liable to be shot, but the crowd made a rush. Whereupon, an order was given to fire at them with Lewis guns. The casualties are not known, but they must have been heavy.

The force returned to Shoranur, being replaced by cavalry from Bangalore.

Later, in the evening, news arrived that a gang of Moplahs was marching towards Cotaparam with the object of attacking the Sub-Magistrate and the Treasury.

Mr. Batty, with a captain and thirty men of the Dorsets, with two machine-guns, reached Cotaparam in time and patrolled the town.

The police station at Cherapalchery was attacked yesterday, and all records were burnt.

The Sub-Treasury at Perintalamanna was looted, and Rs. 6,000 stolen, while at the Munsif's Court, all records were destroyed. Consternation prevails in Southern India, though the public so far have not been molested.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR ACTION.

LONDON, August 27th.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that owing to the serious character of the Malabar rebellion and the possibilities of a general spread of disorder, the Government of India, with Mr. Montagu's concurrence, has decided to take action against certain prominent personages held responsible for the greater part of the recent troubles in India. It is felt that the limit of Government patience has been reached. The journal understands that the authorities are quite prepared for fresh efforts at disorder as the outcome of the preventive action now decided on.

MOPLAHS LOOT TREASURY AND SET FREE GAOL-BIRDS.

CALICUT, August 28th.

The Moplahs looted the Treasury at Ernad, and secured six lakhs of rupees. They liberated the gaol-birds and forced two prisoners and a warder to Mohammedanism. They attacked a motorbus, and killed two persons.

15,000 MOPLAHS IN MANJIRI.

CALICUT, August 25th.

The Moplahs, at Ernad it is reported, are looting Hindu houses and extorting large sums from Hindu landlords intimidatorily. Fifteen thousand rioters are reported to be in Manjiri, of whom a large band entered the Thrikolluk Temple on the Hill, which was the scene of previous outbreaks. It is expected that the rioters would take refuge there, when they are rounded up. Another temple was entered near Tanur, and a golden image, with costly jewels, was carried off. All the culverts on the Calicut-Manjiri road have been demolished.

Twenty-two motor lorries of British troops have left for Ernad. A party of Congress workers has, also, left, for the purpose of pacifying the fanatics.

EARLIER CABLES.

REASSURING NEWS.

LONDON, August 26th.

The latest information of the General Staff shows the situation at Calicut to be quiet. The detachment at Malapuram has not been further attacked. A force is moving to its relief from Calicut, whence the railway to the south is being cleared. Risings continue in the Tealayanad and Ernad districts. Advanced troops sent from Podanur as far as Pattambi report that the situation is normal. The line is clear of Moplahs. The workmen on the bridge over the Cauvery at Erode are reported to be in a state of unrest.

SCOTTISH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, August 26th.

Scottish iron and steel works are increasing working staffs preparatory to a speedy reopening, as the substantial orders already received inspire confidence in recovering overseas markets.

U.S. TRADE RETURNS.

HEAVY FALL IN JULY.

WASHINGTON, August 26th.

Exports to Europe in July totalled $180,000,000, as compared with $341,000,000 last year. Imports from Europe were $57,000,000, as compared with $119,000,000.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

GRAND TRUNK DIRECTOR ADVOCATES REORGANISATION.

OTTAWA, August 28th.

Sir Joseph Flavelle, director of the Grand Trunk Railway, has issued an optimistic statement in regard to the eventual success of the national railway system. He suggests the formation of a national railway with a capital of $750,000,000, of which the Government should take $500,000,000 in payment of the existing advances to the various systems acquired. Sir Joseph predicts success if good sense prevails in the management of the national railways and the Canadian Pacific Co. can work together and avoid unnecessary multiplication of services.

GERMAN EX-MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

HERR ERZEBERGER PIERCED WITH TWELVE REVOLVER SHOTS.

BERLIN, August 26th.

Herr Erzberger, the ex-Finance Minister and vice-Premier, has been murdered. A previous attempt was made on his life in January of last year.

The body was discovered near Griesbach, Baden, pierced with twelve revolver shots.

MOTIVE OF THE CRIME.

LATER.

Herr Erzberger was journeying from Griesbach to Hochekriebis, accompanied by a member of the Centrist Reichstag, Herr Diez, when attacked by two men, who fired, killing Herr Erzberger and wounding Herr Diez. The crime is believed to be connected with the recent violent pan-German campaign against Herr Erzberger as the supposed real author of the present Chancellor's policy. The pan-Germans believed that Erzberger was preparing to return to public life, whence he had disappeared since his libel action against Herr Helfferich (who had preceded him as Finance Minister and Vice-Chancellor).

LATEST CABLES.

ARREST OF TWO STUDENTS.

BERLIN, August 28th.

Two students have been arrested at Offenburg. They are suspected of murdering Herr Erzberger.

Labour organisations and political parties are strongly urging the Government to end the Chauvinist agitation, to which Herr Erzberger's murder is attributed. The Government has forbidden a festival at Potsdam arranged by Pan-Germans to celebrate the German victory at Tannenberg over the Russians in the recent war.

LOSS OF R38.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 28th.

An official statement says that the United States and Great Britain will share equally the loss of R38, the former having paid in part for the airship.

MESSAGES BETWEEN KING AND PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 27th.

The most sympathetic messages have been exchanged between His Majesty King George V. and President Harding on the subject of the R38 disaster.

The State Department has accepted the British offer to repatriate the bodies of the Americans killed in the disaster on board a warship.

FORE-PART OF AIRSHIP RAISED.

LONDON, August 27th.

The fore-part of R38 has been raised, and one British and one American bodies have been recovered. There is a reluctance to employ divers, owing to the tangled wires among the wreckage and the treacherous tides.

AEROPLANE DISASTER.

ON LONDON—BRUSSELS LINE.

BOULOGNE, August 27th.

The wreckage of a missing London—Brussels aeroplane has been picked up between Calais and Gravelines, three miles at sea.

The aeroplane evidently caught fire. Boats and submarines are searching for survivors.

NO PASSENGERS.

LATER.

It is believed that the lost aeroplane is the Goliath carrying goods and mail. The pilot is missing. There were no passengers.

LONDON, August 26th.

The London-Brussels air mail exploded in mid-air off Calais at midday and fell into the sea. A mail-bag has been picked up. The machine is believed to be Belgian owned. There is no news of survivors.

AMERICAN—GERMAN TREATY

CRITICISM OF FRENCH JOURNALS.

PARIS, August 26th.

The newspapers generally criticise the American—German Treaty, pointing out that France started with a world alliance and has ended in a quasi isolation.

One of the papers says that the Americans have taken all the butter in the Versailles Treaty and rejected the bread on which it was spread.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE RHINE.

WASHINGTON, August 27th.

High official quarters intimate that the withdrawal of the Americans from the Rhine will be seriously considered when the Senate and the Reichstag ratify the Germano-American Peace Treaty.

MT. EVEREST EXPEDITION.

WAY TO SUMMIT NOT FOUND.

SIMLA, August 27th.

Operations of the Mount Everest Expedition, northwards and westwards, have been completed, without disclosing a route to the summit. Slight hopes of success are entertained in respect of the north-east flank, when the monsoon abates.

The headquarters have been moved to Kharta, on the Arun river, twenty miles east of Mt. Everest, where remaining efforts will be concentrated. Ten thousand square miles have been surveyed.

FENTON TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

LONDON, August 27th.

A Receiver has been appointed in the case of the Fenton Textile Association, which had an issued capital exceeding a million sterling, chiefly held by the chairman, Mr. Henry Fenton, and, also, £600,000 5-year Debentures. The Notes were offered to the public at 295 per £100 two years ago.

U.S. RAILWAY FREIGHT.

REDUCTION ON IRON AND STEEL EXPORT RATES.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

Railways east of Mississippi have been authorised to reduce their export rates on iron and steel products from 20 to 25 per cent. in consequence of representations by the metal industries that they are necessary to enable Americans to meet competition from abroad.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

ROME, August 26th.

The Premier, Signor Bonomi, is attending the Washington Disarmament Conference.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 27th.

Mr. Brown has been appointed American representative to the Paris Conference.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARSHAL JOFFRE'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

PARIS, August 24th (delayed.)

Marshal Joffre has postponed the start of his voyage to Japan until the end of the year.—*Havas.*

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY FOR COLONIES.

LONDON, August 28th.

Sir Masterton Smith has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir George Fiddes.

ROME RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ROME, August 28th.

Seventeen seaside holidaymakers from Ladispoli were killed and 80 sent to hospital injured in a railway collision outside Rome.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

OTTAWA, August 27th.

The Department of Trade and Commerce announces the appointment of Mr. H. A. Chisholm, at present Trade Commissioner in Cuba, to the new office in Calcutta. Mr. P. W. Ward, at present in Cape Town, is to go to Singapore.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA, August 27th.

Sir Robert Borden and the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. J. Doherty, are Canadian nominees to the International Court of Justice.

KING CONSTANTINE.

ATHENS, August 27th.

It is officially announced that King Constantine has recovered from the effects of his recent indisposition.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S TOUR.

AUCKLAND, August 27th.

Lord Northcliffe has arrived here. He was officially welcomed.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

STATEMENT BY THE BRITISH POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

In the House of Commons, on July 14th, Mr. Hurd asked the Postmaster-General whether the Chinese Government has entered into an agreement with the American General Company and the Radio Corporation for the erection of high-power stations in China, which will bring Washington into direct communication with Peking; whether he is aware that by this means the 800 daily newspapers of China will be provided with a cheap and steady flow of world news through American channels; and what comparable British news services will be available in the Far East under the British Government's scheme?

Mr. Kellaway (in a written reply): The question of wireless telegraphy in China is at present the subject of diplomatic communications between his Majesty's Government and the Chinese and other Governments concerned. I understand that no such agreement as that referred to by the hon. member is in existence; but I would point out that the receipt in China of news sent out by wireless stations in other countries depends upon the existence in China of suitable receiving stations, and not of high-power stations capable of transmitting to other countries. If such receiving stations exist they would be able to receive news from stations of the proposed Imperial Chain—*e.g.*, Hongkong, Singapore, and possibly India—in the same way as from stations in other countries.

Pronounced dead by two well-known Colombo doctors Mr. Baron de Livera, of the Anchorage, Station Road, Wellawatte, was paid all the customary attentions due to a deceased person. His head, feet and hands were tied in the usual way, his eyes were closed, and it was not until two or three hours later that the supposed dead man opened his eyes and, turning to one of his sons, asked that the doctor might be called. The surprise and delight of the relatives may well be imagined and on inquiry at The Anchorage on August 8th, a Times of Ceylon representative was informed that Mr. Baron de Livera is now making a rapid recovery. A man of independent means, Mr. Baron de Livera is well-known in Colombo and the news of his extraordinary experience has created widespread interest.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, July 11th.

Some years ago, when women bared their necks and uncovered their ankles to the chilly blasts, there was a wild outcry from the fearful and the puritan-minded, who predicted nothing but evil from such a course. An increased mortality list from pneumonia and a future genegation of weaklings as a result of the folly of the mothers of that day were amongst the dire warnings uttered by those who took the matter sufficiently to heart. That is a good many years ago now, and results have rather shown the contrary effect of this breaking away from the coddling and swathing ideals of the Victorian age.

Mothers now-a-days not only wear far less clothing than they used to, but more and more they are shortening the garments of their children. A frock for a little girl, to be in the fashion, must not reach anywhere near her knees; rather, it must appear to be more an afterthought than anything else, and only hang a few inches below her sash or belt and show, as she walks, dainty underwear underneath, cut on even more short and skimmy proportions than her frock. A small boy, whose mother wishes him to express the last note in ideas of fashion, is allowed to show not only his knees but many inches of his small legs above as well. Such notions are all very well when carried out during the Spring or Summer, but one sees in the Bois and along the Champs Elysees youngsters looking like little top-heavy barrels mounted on a long expanse of two legs, more often than not perfectly blue with the cold. Following that law of contradiction which all women seem to delight in, they cover up their childrens' necks and even add capes and necklets of fur, seemingly oblivious to the fact that the rest of their body, from the waist down, is practically devoid of covering. Arms, however, are left bare, only the tiniest of sleeves, if any, being favoured.

About December, when Winter has begun to set in earnest, French mothers go to the opposite extreme and swaddle childrens' legs in leather and woollen gaiters that reach well above the knee, which they envelop in a sort of cap. There are even garments worn by girls that are a combination of trousers and gaiters; the model they are copied from is, perhaps, that of the trousers worn by dandies of the 1830 period, the top part being rather full and the gaiter part below the knee fitting tight into the leg and fastening under the shoe with a strap. Models of this kind are made of thick cloth and prove an excellent means for defying the coldest of winds and keeping their small wearers cosily clad, although, at first sight, they look quaint. For the young baby they are the garment, above all others, that is included in a layette, as they not only combine pilcher, gaiter and sock in one, but they are a far more practical means of keeping baby warm when he is at the rebellious age of wanting to kick off his clothes; in this case, of course, they are knitted in a white wool.

As coloured bloomers to match a frock have quite gone out of fashion, these trousers-gaiter combinations take their place to some extent and provide a bright patch of colour under a dark frock trimmed with embroidery worked in tones to harmonise. In place of bloomers, little white garments are worn, these being very dainty but rather simply trimmed with scallops bound with coloured washing tape, hand embroidery, or fine white net in bands which is buttonholed on. Lace is seldom seen on childrens' lingerie; in fact, little trimming of any description, and only that which is a reflection of refinement and good taste, is used.

Expensive fabrics such as silk, satin, taffetas and *crepe de Chine* will take the place of woollen and washing materials during the coming season. The note in everything will be inclined towards the luxurious and showy. Thus, frills and flounces, flowers and ribbons, and excessive embroidery will characterise the styles chosen, and the brightest of shades will form colour schemes for the apparel of the younger set. Not only will bright red and rose shades, yellow, orange and deep blue tints predominate, but checks and stripes that are a mixture of all these with black or white added as well. Green has had its day to such an extent that it will not even be worn by the kiddies now. For party wear there are very quaint little frocks in black and navy blue taffetas, modestly trimmed with a posy of flowers and flowing streamers.

Hats will be made of the same materials as the frock, and be trimmed profusely with flowers and streaming ribbons. The shape will be inclined to droop over the face. Dainty hats will also be made of ribbon, strips of fairly broad ribbon being used, or else narrow ribbon gathered and twisted in a dozen different ways.

For boys, too, there will be hats made from the same cloth as the coat, and, in the place of frocks of their sisters made of expensive material, there will be jolly-looking sweaters hand-knitted in bright shades of wool. There will also be stout, heather mixture socks turning back just under the knee to show a top worked in fantastic colours and design and to lend a sporting air to the *ensemble*, with tan brogue shoes to match. In summer these will be replaced by sandals, boots for the moment having completely disappeared.

Grown-ups continue to smother their clothes with every conceivable kind of trimming, nothing, apparently, being too simple or too bizarre to serve the purpose. The latest development is to have frock, hat and bag trimmed to match. A navy blue taffetas frock, trimmed with innumerable rows or tiny rucked cerise ribbon, will be worn with a toque entirely covered with a similar trimming, and the bag to go with these will also be a mere foundation of primary material hidden with row upon row of rucked ribbon to match both.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

A simply-cut gown will be lavishly embroidered with beads, and be worn with a hat and bag treated in the same way. Buttons, shells, jet, raffia and sequins are all utilised on hat and bag as well as on frock. A new craze which has just made its appearance is that of hand-painting as a means of trimming. Many of the season's latest models are in fine straw, and their only trimming is a garland or bunch of flowers hand-painted on to crown and brim. To match these there are ivory taffetas sun-shades, on which is painted a similar design, and daintiest of hand-bags ornamented to match. For evening wear, there are satin shoes of every colour, the toe cap of which is trimmed with a painted spray of flowers, a couple of pierrots, a bright-plumaged bird, or even a scrap of landscape.

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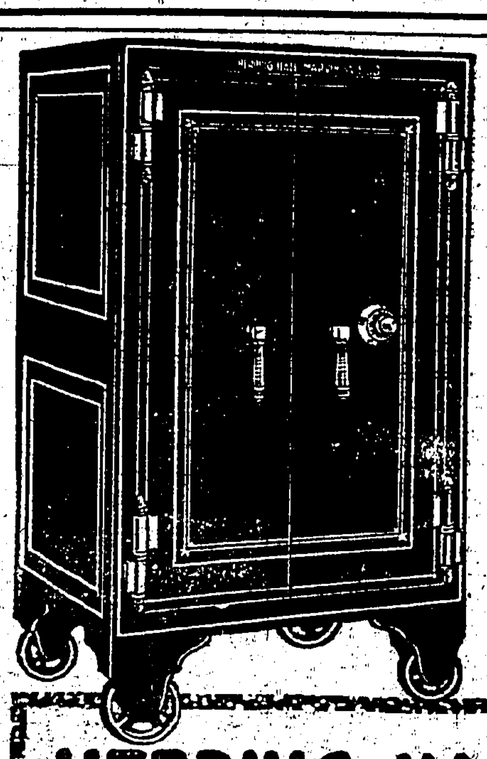
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FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

s.s. "TRIESTE" sailing End of August.
s.s. "PERSIA"... sailing in the Middle of October.

FOR SHANGHAI.

s.s "PERSIA"... sailing on or about 3rd October

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing *from* Colombo to South African Ports:—

s.s. "UMVOLOSI"... ...sailing on or about 30th Sept. from Colombo
s.s. "UMONA" sailing the beginning of Sept.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

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N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU	...	Friday,	9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila)	...	Tuesday,	4th Oct., at 11 a.m
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ...	...	Saturday,	29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ...	...	Saturday,	19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

SADO MARU		Friday,	2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU		Friday,	16th Sept., at 11 a.m.
INABA MARU		Friday,	30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU		Monday,	3rd Oct.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU		Tuesday,	20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU		Tuesday,	18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU (via Suez)		Monday,	29th Aug
DAKAR MARU (via Panama)		Sunday,	18th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE,

KANAGAWA MARU		Monday,	19th September.
KAWACHI MARU		Middle	of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore and Penang.

TAMBA MARU		Monday,	5th Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU		Tuesday,	30th Aug
NAGATO MARU		Monday,	12th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU		Friday,	16th Sept., at 11 a.m

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU		Thursday,	1st Sept., at 11 a.m.
BENTEN MARU		Tuesday,	6th Sept.
IYO MARU		Friday,	16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Telephone Nos. 192 & 232. K. KAMEI, Manager.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG
Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi
S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 1st Sept.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
S.S. "HOZUI MARU" on or about 1st Sept.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building
Tel. No. 140.

Branch Office,
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,
Tel. No. 15b.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The China Association in London Electing the New President—Freedom of the People—A Quaker Missionary on Opium—Japanese Politicians on Tour—Lord Northcliff Round the World.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 21st.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The high opinion entertained for Mr. Frederick Anderson as Chairman of the China Association in London by the members of that body was well illustrated at the annual meeting. This was, as usual, held in the old, oak-panelled room in which the directors of the P. & O. Company are accustomed to foregather in Threadneedle Street. This year there was a good attendance, due, perhaps, to the fact that the business included the election of a new Chairman. Mr. Anderson, who presided, made a long speech which he had obviously prepared with great care, and dealt with outstanding questions of the day which have a special interest for the British community in China and also for the Chinese people.

Mr. Anderson has been Chairman of the Association since 1914. In the ordinary way according to the rules he could not have held the office for more than four years; but, having regard to the exceptional circumstances of the times through which we have been passing as a result of the world war, the Committee suspended the rule and retained his services. A warm tribute was paid by several subsequent speakers to the able manner in which the retiring Chairman has discharged his duties. "I have a very difficult man to follow," was Mr. Landale's remark, as he returned thanks for his election as Chairman in succession to Mr. Anderson. He added that he had followed him in the East as Chairman of the Municipal Council at Shanghai, and he therefore knew what he was saying on that subject.

THE PRESIDENCY.

There was a little flutter of excitement over the election of the new President of the Association. Mr. Anderson had come to the meeting prepared to move that Sir John Jordan be elected, and indeed he proposed this resolution before anybody else in the room could intervene as soon as the item in question was reached on the agenda. He referred to Sir John Jordan's long connection with China as the British Minister at Peking, and also recalled some of the services he has rendered. The motion was formally seconded, whereupon, to the surprise of the meeting, Mr. G. B. Dodwell promptly rose and said he deemed it necessary to submit an amendment. There was a tense moment while those present wondered who was to be put forward as a rival to Sir John Jordan for the Presidential chair; but Mr. Dodwell disarmed all criticism by saying he had consulted Sir John, who agreed that the honour ought to be conferred upon Mr. Anderson.

The voting on the proposal to elect Mr. Anderson was unanimous, and the result was declared amid hearty applause, Mr. Dodwell genially remarking: "You can't have your own way to-day, Sir." In conversation with some of the members after the meeting I found that there was a feeling of satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Anderson, whose ability and zeal command respect on all sides.

QUAKER MISSIONARY ON CHINA.

Mr. Isaac Mason, a Quaker Missionary who is working under the auspices of the Chinese Christian Literature Society, has arrived here on an extended holiday, and he has been telling an interviewer that in spite of the ban on opium it is grown all over the Republic. The local military commanders flout the edicts issued from Peking on the subject, says Mr. Mason, and wink at the cultivation of the poppy because they receive bribes from local farmers. No doubt the anti-opium people in this country will seize upon this statement as to the alleged use of the forbidden drug, and make some sort of capital out of it.

Of greater interest is Mr. Mason's account of the distribution of copies of the Bible printed in the Chinese language. This is being done throughout the country. A Bible Dictionary of two volumes has run through an edition of 5,000, and this success has led to a project for the publication of an encyclopaedia of religion and ethics, which will, it is said, contain about two million characters. The Society is also engaged in printing translations into Chinese of general literature such as "The Swiss Family Robinson," and "Lamb's Tales." Mr. Mason states that there is a demand for English classics, not only in the domain of fiction but in philosophy and ethics.

JAPANESE POLITICIANS.

A party of eight Japanese politicians belonging to the Progressive Party in the Diet arrived in London this week after a tour in the United States, where they went as guests of American Members of Parliament who visited Japan a year ago.

Mr. Takoo Tanaka, the Member of the Diet representing Tokio, is at the head of the deputation, who are anxious to study the state of British public opinion on disarmament. It is understood the Japanese will endeavour to get into touch with some of our leading public men, and they are professedly eager to help on the day when an agreement on the subject may be reached by the leading Powers. Later in the Summer half the delegates will proceed to Stockholm to attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference to be held there.

According to Mr. Tanaka, popular opinion in Japan is in favour of putting a check upon the militarists. He hopes for good results from the Proposed Conference suggested by President Harding on the problems affecting the Far East generally.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S TOUR.

Lord Northcliffe had a great send-off from Waterloo on his departure for his world tour. He will spend some time in

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. COMMANDANT MAGES"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON, ANTWERP, HAVRE AND LA PALLICE in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 29th Aug., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 23rd, 1921. [1349

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"YATSHINO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st Aug., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 26th, 1921. [1359

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st Aug., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 26th, 1921. [1360

the United States, where he is no stranger, and will then go on to New Zealand and Australia. He intends subsequently to visit Japan and China, in order, as his own journals put it, that he may study the questions that now occupy the minds of readers on your side, including the Pacific problem. I happen to know that he will use his influence to promote the movement for sending young Chinese to this country to be educated.

His Lordship travels in state like a king, and he intends to write impressions of his tour for the *Daily Mail*. I shall be vastly surprised if in the near future more prominence is not given to Chinese affairs—and particularly the point of view of the British in China—in the Northcliffe Press than has been the case hitherto. And of course, that would be all to the good.

THE HEAT WAVE.

It is half a century or more since this country experienced such a spell of hot weather as has been the case this year. Some of the experts say we have never had a dry season to be compared with the present one. There has been no rain for a couple of months. All over England the pastures are the colour of hay, without a vestige of green; the crops, with the single exception of wheat, are a partial failure; and reports generally show that water supplies are running dangerously short.

In spite of the intense heat, the glass showing over 90 in the shade some days, people appear unable to adapt themselves to the novel conditions. There are as many hot-meat dishes in the restaurants and hotels as if we were in mid-winter. With regard to clothing it is much the same. "The man in the street" makes no concession beyond leaving off his waistcoat, but as he then wears his jacket buttoned up there is not much gained in comfort or coolness. A friend home on leave from China told me in conversation this week that this conservatism of the Englishman struck him most forcibly. He longed for the sartorial freedom he was used to in China.—H.B.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	...Tues.,	30th Aug.,	Night
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	...Tues.,	30th Aug.,	8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ...	"FOOSHING"	..Tues.,	30th Aug.,	10 a.m.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHIPSHING"	.Tues.,	30th Aug.,	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Wed.,	31st Aug.,	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	...Thurs.,	1st Sept.,	Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	...Fri.	2nd Sept.,	3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	.. Sat.	3rd Sept.,	3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues.,	6th Sept.,	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 3rd Sept., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENAPP"	15th Sept
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENADE"	2nd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	12th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENTARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	27th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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No. 28, Bund, Kobe.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 26th.

...on, British str., 3,262 tons, Capt. Borin, from Antwerp, with a general cargo.—Order.

...hon, Chinese str., 761 tons, Capt. A. Laihovetsky, from Haiphong, with coal.—Tung Tak S.S. Co.

...infoo, Chinese str., 1,687 tons, Capt. K. Hassel, from Tsingtau, with coal and salt.—San Peh & Co.

...an Shing Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On & Co.

August 27th

...drangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. A. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

...ifong, British str., 987 tons, Capt. E. B. Jones, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S

...ke Fielding, American str., 1,588 tons, Capt. H. S. Udley, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

...orestan, British str., 1,406 tons, Capt. J. A. Tyree, from Saigon, with rice.—H.M.H. Nemazee.

...uncheong, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Chan Kum Shing, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wai Yee.

...ihyang, British str., 1,391 tons, Capt. W. Shane, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

...aksang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. E. Tapsell, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Tean, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. Wm. McDonald, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

August 28th.

...ercos, American str., 3,729 tons, Capt. K. P. T. Wood, from Portland, Ore and Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.

...ra Maru, Japanese str., 1,565 tons, Capt. S. Machihara, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.

...ongsang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Walker, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co

...ntara, British m.v., 6,754 tons, Capt. Griffiths, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

...aihong, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. D. C. Passmore, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.

...ingsang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

...zui Maru, Japanese str., 1,073 tons, Capt. K. Katsremoto, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.

Kinno Maru, Japanese str., 2,338 tons, Capt. Caplini, from Sourabaya, with sugar.—Chinese.

Kwongsang, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. W. F. Bichard, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Manela, British str., 5,041 tons, Capt. Sydney Herbert Maples, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co

Shantung, British str., 1,560 tons. Capt. R. Robertson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Taikwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Aoyama, from Keelung and Swatow, with coal.—Y.K.K.

Takaoka Maru, Japanese str., 4,354 tons, Capt. N. Segawa, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Ulthybius, British str., 6,814 tons, Capt. Henry Wilkinson, from Vancourver, B.C. and Kutchinotzu, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

West Ison, American str., 3,571 tons, Capt. M. M. Walk, from Seattle, Wash and Manila, with a general cargo.—Struthers and Dixon.

CLEARANCES.

August 27th.

...hinhua, for Swatow.
...ntara, for Shanghai.
...ri Maru, for Chingwantao.
...jo Maru, for Swatow.
...ian Maru, for Nagasaki.
...uichow, for Canton.
...unshing, for K. C. Wan.
...ri Maru, for Iriomoto.
...nnis, for Sandakan.
...shing, for Singapore.
...ongsang, for Swatow.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

...uta Maru (N.Y.K), due September 28th.
...nten Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 5th.
...lwara (P. & O.), due August 30th about 6 a.m.
...ntern (E. & A), due September 2nd.
...press of Asia, due September 8th.
...press of Japan, due September 4th.
...pire State (Pacific Mail), due about August 29th.
...iaeus (Blue Funnel), due August 29th.
...rmachus (Blue Funnel line), due September 1st.
...no Maru (T.K.K.), due August 29th.
...i Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.
...no Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.
...ncia (P. & O.), due August 28th about 6 a.m.
...hus (Blue Funnel), due September 4th.
...i Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 1st.
...don Hall (American and Manchurian line), due September 1st.
...dinia (P. & O.), due September 27th.
...oka Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 28th.
...thybius (Blue Funnel line), due August 28th.
...ka Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 30th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Haihong*, on August 28th:—Mrs. Edwards, Miss Roseman, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. C. H. Basto, Mr. Atkins, Dr. Turner.

Per m.v. *Glentara*, on August 28th:—Mr. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Bird, Mr. Nienhuis, Mr. and Mrs. de Rome, Major Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Lydon.

Per s.s. *Manela*, on August 28th:—Mr. H. Ochi, Mr. and Mrs. Malewigne, Mr. and Mrs. Gollandsky, Mr. and Mrs. Ipatieff, Mr. D. P. Daryanani, Mr. D. S. Evans, Mr. A. W. Gully, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dalgleish, Miss Geo, Mr. Gant, Mr. Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. Waterson, Master Waterson, Mr. H. Peplow, Mr. L. Peck, Mr. W. H. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Bordes, Lieut. J. M. Heath, Mr. J. Rhodes, Dr. H. P. Martell, Mr. T. W. Shearstone, Mr. H. W. Kees, Mr. P. M. Anderson and Mr. N. W. Mallory.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kamo Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on August 26th, is expected here on August 31st, and will sail for Japan *vid* Shanghai on September 1st.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yeboshi Maru* (Calcutta line) left Moji for this port on August 26th, and is expected here on August 31st.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Katori Maru* (American line) left Kobe for this port *vid* Nagasaki and Shanghai on August 28th, and is expected here on September 2nd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* left Sydney for Hongkong *vid* ports on August 26th, and is expected here on Sept. 15th. She will sail for Japan on September 16th.

The China Mail s.s. *Nanking* left Shanghai on Friday morning, and is due to arrive at Hongkong this morning at daylight. This vessel will be despatched from Hongkong to Singapore at 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	Tuscan Prince	Brit.	Furness, (Far East) Ltd.	On 15th Sept
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Takaoka Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th inst.
NEW YORK via BOSTON	City of Canton	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 8th Sept.
NEW YORK & or BOSTON via SUEZ CANAL	Kenilal Casale	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 30th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO via S'HAI & JAP. PORTS & H'LU.	Empire State	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 3rd Sept., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO via DAIREN & JAPAN, &c	Tenyo Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 18th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Korea Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 19th Sept.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. PORTS, SHANGHAI, &c	Katori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Sept., at 11 A.M
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Keystone State	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 10th Sept.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	West Jester	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 10th Sept.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	West Canon	Am.	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 23rd Sept.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd	On 15th Sept.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Monteagle	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 26th Oct
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Tyndareus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th Oct.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE PENG &c.	Manela	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I & A. L.	On 29th inst, at Noon
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, S'PORE &c	Cordillere	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	During 2nd part of Sept
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Sado Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Sept.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Keemun	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th Sept
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	Calchas	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Sept.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM &c.	Alaska Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th Sept.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG	Sandon Hall	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 19th Sept.
GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glenade	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	About 2nd Sept
PORTLAND	Abercos	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S.	About 6th Sept
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Sept
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Tjibondari	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 25th Sept.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 5th Sept.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Dilwara	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 13th Sept.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	Teking Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th Sept.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Namsang	Brit.	Jardines, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Sept., at 5 P.M.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	
SINGAPORE, PENANG, C'BO, BRINDISI VENICE, &c.	Trieste	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	End of Aug
SINGAPORE	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
SANDAKAN	Hirano	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Sept., at Noon
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via SINGAPORE & PENANG	Yeboshi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th inst
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 19 h Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Victoria	Chi.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 29th inst.
BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, &c.	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Sept., at 11 A.M
VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FCISCO &c	Seattle Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 31st Oct
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Ginyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 30th inst.
TIENTSIN	West Jena	Am.	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 3rd Sept.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at Noon
JAPAN	Kweichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Macassar Maru	Brit.	Nanyo Yusen Kaisha	About 13th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	Shantung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Sinkiang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nagpor	Brit	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
SHANGHAI	Armand Behic	Fren	Messageries Maritime	About 16th Sept
SWATOW, & BANGKOK	Persia	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 3rd Oct
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Chengtu	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haihong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 30th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 2nd Sept., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Hailoong	Brit	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 6th Sept., at 2 P.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Loongsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 2nd Sept. at 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Taksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 30th inst., at 8 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI, & HAIPHONG	Taikwa Maru	Brit.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 31st Sept
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Kaifong	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st inst., at 9 A.M.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE	Soshu Maru	Jap	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 9th Sept.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, SUMATRA & JAVA PORTS	Busho Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
JAVA	Glymont	Am	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 8th Sept.
JAVA	Tjitaroem	Dut.	Java China-Japan Lijn	On 4th Sept.
	Borneo Maru	Brit.	Nanyo Yusen Kaisha	About 11th Sept.

CPOS
TRANS-PACIFIC
TRANS-ATLANTIC
HOME VIA CANADA
Hongkong to England
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (*Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
*Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.
Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.
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Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
AMERICAN STEAMERS

	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN F'CISCO
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE"	Sept. 3rd	Sept. 25th.
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE"	Oct. 9th	Oct. 31st.
S.S. "HOOSIER STATE"	Oct. 31st	Nov. 22nd.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE
Freight Only
FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG & RANGOON
"LAKE GILPEN" Monday, Aug., 29th, 1921.
MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Monthly Sailings.
ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.
San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the ee Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.
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Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.
To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & HONOLULU)
* "West Jena" 3rd Sept.
To SINGAPORE & JAVA
"West Calera" 6th Sept.
To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE
(via SHANGHAI & JAPAN)
* "West Canon" 23rd Sept.
* Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
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WATERHOUSE LINE.
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
Between
SEATTLE—TACOMA—VICTORIA—VANCOUVER
and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports,
"WEST JESTER" sailing about 10th Sept.
Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Ladings issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
For rates and full particulars apply to—
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28 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.
FOR JAVA.
Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 11th Sept.
FOR JAPAN.
Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 13th Sept.
For further particulars please apply to:—
Tel. No. 2306. K. SUZUKI, Manager, No. 5, Queen's Road Central
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WEATHER REPORT.

August 28th at 10.49.—Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai, and decreased slightly at other reporting stations.

A trough of low pressure extends from Formosa to N. Indo-China, and there are indications of a depression to the east of S. Luzon.

The N.E. monsoon has set in temporarily over N.E. China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.83 inches against an average of 64.81 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, light to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	Light variable winds, freshening from N.E.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 28TH, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.90	75	96	ENE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.90	77	95	ENE	2	r
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.76	80	98	ENE	4	o
Amoy	6 a.	28.68	81	87	SSE	1	b
Swatow	"	29.80	78	95	NE	1	c
Taihoku	"	29.71	75	94	—	0	o
Taichu	"	29.71	75	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.69	75	—	ESE	2	o
Koshun	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	"	29.69	77	—	—	0	o
Canton	"	29.70	78	91	—	0	o
Hongkong	"	29.69	77	95	—	0	o
Gap Rock	"	29.69	—	—	NE	1	o
Macao	"	29.67	77	96	—	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a	29.65	77	100	ENE	4	r
Tourane	"	29.65	81	—	—	0	c
Cape St. James	"	29.74	77	—	SSW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.72	75	89	—	0	r
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.72	75	96	SW	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.71	75	92	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.74	75	96	—	1	o
Surigao	"	29.72	75	94	—	0	o
Guam	4.30	29.75	—	—	ENE	2	r
Yap	4.47	29.76	—	—	S	4	b
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.
7. RAIN, in. inches, t tenths and h hundreds.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 28th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.71	29.69	29.63
Temperature	79	77	83
Humidity	87	95	76
Wind Direction	South	calm	East
Force	1	0	2
Weather	od	c	c
Rain	1.84	—	0.05

Highest open-air Temperature on 27th ... 83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 28th ... 76

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name.
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Subject to change without notice.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
s.s. "SANDON HALL"... 19th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW
s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

* "ATREUS" via Suez Canal... ... 28th Aug
* "CITY OF CANTON" via Suez Canal 8th Sept.

* Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG AND CANTON; THE BANK LINE, LTD., REISS & CO., HONGKONG. CANTON.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000	On or about 16th Sept
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT-SAID	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	During 2nd part of Sept.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. G. Passmore	TUESDAY,	Aug. 30th, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	Sept. 2nd, at 2 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY,	Sept. 6th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freigh and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

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P. & O. - British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANELA"	7,200	29th Aug. Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	6th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,600	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Sept	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

* "NAGPORE"	5,200	29th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	1st Sept. 10 A.M.	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd Sept.	Yokohama direct.
"TAKADA"	7,000	9th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	9,000	12th Sept	Japan via Shanghai.

* Cargo only

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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22, Des Vœux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALASKA MARU" Saturday, 8th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
"SEATTLE MARU" Friday, 21st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"PEKING MARU" Saturday, 10th Sept

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly services
"BUSHO MARU" Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"HAWAII MARU" Thursday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service, via Japan Ports, San Francisco Panama and Cuban Ports.
AMUR MARU" Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
"HAMBURG MARU" Saturday, 3rd Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CHOSEN MARU" (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept.
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 3rd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 9th Sept

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745 [30

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	24th Aug.	30th Aug., 4 p.m.
"CHANGSHA"	15th Sept.	19th Sept.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SUIYANG"	On 29th Aug., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG" ...	On 19th Aug., 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK ...	"CHENGTU" ...	On 30th Aug., 10 A.M.
WUHU, CHOO, NGCHANG & TSIN	"KUNGCHOW"	On 30th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG ...	On 30th Aug., 4 P.M.
WOOHOW, PAKHOI & SUPRONG	"KAIFONG ...	On 31st Aug., 9 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE...	"LIANGCHOW"...	On 31st Aug., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"...	On 1st Sept., Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"CHENAN" ...	On 3rd Sept., 4 P.M.
HANGHAI	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 6th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYNING"	On 8th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW" ..	On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

FOR MANILA

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Aug. 30th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... From Hongkong Sept. 10th — Arrive Seattle Sept. 30th.

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 2nd... Oct. 24th Arrive San F'cisco.

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CROOK" Sept. 11th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "ABERCOS" ... Freight only Aug. 29th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" Sailing Sept. 8th.
S.S. "CADARETTA" Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.
FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[432

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SCHODACK" 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES. INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS. [178

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN

s.s. VICTORIA Aug. 29th

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.N. CO. LTD.
Agents,
112, Connaught Road, Central.

99 Tel. 2307

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	*Ginyo Maru* ..	29th inst.
U.S.A. Japan and Shanghai	*Nanking*	29th inst.
U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	*Empire State* ..	29th inst.
U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	*Keystone State* ..	30th inst.
Straits	*Dilwara* ..	30th inst.
Japan	*Yeboshi Maru* ...	31st inst.
Straits	*Kamo Maru* ...	31st inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
*Swatow, Amoy *Straits, and *Bangkok ...	*Tean*	Monday, 29th, 10.00 A M
Saadakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	*Victoria* ...	Monday, 29th, Registration... 9.15 A M; Letters ...10.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, Aden & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Manila* ...	Monday, 29th, Registration ... 9.45 A M; Letters ...10.30 A M
Amoy—	*Tsinan*	Monday, 29th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Shantung*	Monday, 29th, 2.00 P M
Swatow	*Hydrangea* ...	Monday, 29th, 2.30 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Taksang*	Monday, 29th, 5.00 P M
*Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China ...	*Kwongsang*	Monday, 29th, 5.00 P M
*Swatow and *Bangkok	*Foosh'ng* ...	Tuesday, 30th, 9.00 A M
*Swatow and Bangkok... ...	*Changtu* ...	Tuesday, 30th, 9.00 A M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Chipshing* ...	Tuesday, 30th, 11.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Haitan*	Tuesday, 30th, 11.00 A M
*Weihaiwei, *Chefoo and *Tientsin	*Kuatchow*	Tuesday, 30th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Tuesday, 30th, 1.00 P M
*Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island ...	*Taiyuan* ...	Tuesday, 30th, Registration 1.45 P M; Letters... ... 2.30 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang*	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Keystone State* ..	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	*Kaifong* ...	Wednesday, 31st, 8.00 A M
Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	*Liangchow*	Wednesday, 31st, 9.00 A M

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(Direct).

"ALCHAS" 4th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"TMUN" 6th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"EUS" 13th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"NOR" 24th Sept London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"CUS" 4th Oct. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(Direct or via Continental Ports).

"GCHOW" 10th Sept. Genoa. Marseilles & Liverpool.
"ESEUS" 5th Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"UMAEUS" 7th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"ELEMACHUS" 15th Oct. Rotterdam & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(via Kobe and Yokohama).

"TALTHYBIUS" 14th Sept.
"TYNDAREUS" 5th Oct. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS" 2nd Nov.

NEW YORK SERVICE
(via Suez or Panama).

"ATREUS" 2nd Sept. via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 3rd Sept. for Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"ASCANIUS" 7th Sept. for Singapore & Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS" 11th Oct. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

11

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank for Trade with the Far East

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK CITY

The Capital Stock of this Institution (except that held by the employees) is owned by seven large well-known American Banks whose combined Capital and Surplus is U.S. Gold $191,289,000.

AND

TOTAL COMBINED RESOURCES GOLD $2,235,831,000.00

This powerful banking combination with its almost unlimited resources, influence and business facilities lends its active support and co-operation in all the varied operations of the Asia Banking Corporation.

Capital and Surplus	Stockholding Banks	Resources
8,540,000.00	Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco.	$120,082,000.00
37,407,000.00	Bankers Trust Company, New York City.	389,000,000.00
44,465,000.00	Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.	417,713,000.00
82,075,000.00	Guaranty Trust Company of New York.	923,069,000.00
6,000,000.00	Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland.	90,000,000.00
10,802,000.00	Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City.	95,967,000.00
22,000,000.00	National Shawmut Bank, Boston.	250,000,000.00
Total G.$191,289,000.00		Total G.$2,235,831,000.00

These Stock-holding Banks have Numerous Correspondents in All Parts of Europe, Asia and the Americas which together with the Ten Branches of The Asia Banking Corporation form a complete network of World-wide Banking Facilities at the command of our clients.

The Asia Banking Corporation is prepared to serve its customers expeditiously and economically in any department of banking in any part of the World.

Branches:

HONGKONG. PEKING, HANKOW, SINGAPORE, MANILA,
CANTON, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST:
SHANGHAI.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 27th.

On London.—
Telegraphic Transfer 2/8½
Bank Bills, on demand.....2/8¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight..... —
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/8¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months'sight2/10½
On Paris.—
Bank Bills, on demand 635
Credits, 4 months' sight 635
On New York.—
Bank Bills, on demand 49½
Credits, at 60 days' sight 52½
On Bombay.—
Telegraphic Transfer —
Bank Bills, on demand 182½
On Calcutta.—
Telegraphic Transfer —
Bank Bills, on demand 192½
On Shanghai.—
Bank Bills, at sight —
Private, 30 days' sight —
On Yokohama.—On demand 103
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos ... 103½ n.
On Singapore.—On demand 116
On Batavia—On demand..... 156½
On Haiphong.—On demand nom.
On Saigon.—On demand —
On Bangkok.—On demand 78
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate .. $ 7.20 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael $50.40
Bar Silver per oz. 38d.

		Per cent.
Hongkong ...10 cents piece...	$0.03	Premium.
Hongkong . 20 " ...	0.08	Discount
Canton ...20 " ...	15.28	"
Canton ...10 " ...	0.00	"

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £2,500,000
Silver $31,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. O. Lang, Esq. | H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921. [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [50

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

A Capital ...	...F. 100,000,000	£8,333,333
Paid-up Capital	...F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Fund	.. F. 17,353,884	£1,446,107
Special Reserve	...F. 25,160,000	£2,096,666

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Branches at
The Hague:—Rotterdam.

Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabai
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta
Calcutta	Palembang	(Solo)
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing Ting
Djember	Penang	(Deli).
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tegal
Kobe	Rangoon	Telok Betong
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Shanghai	Weltevreden

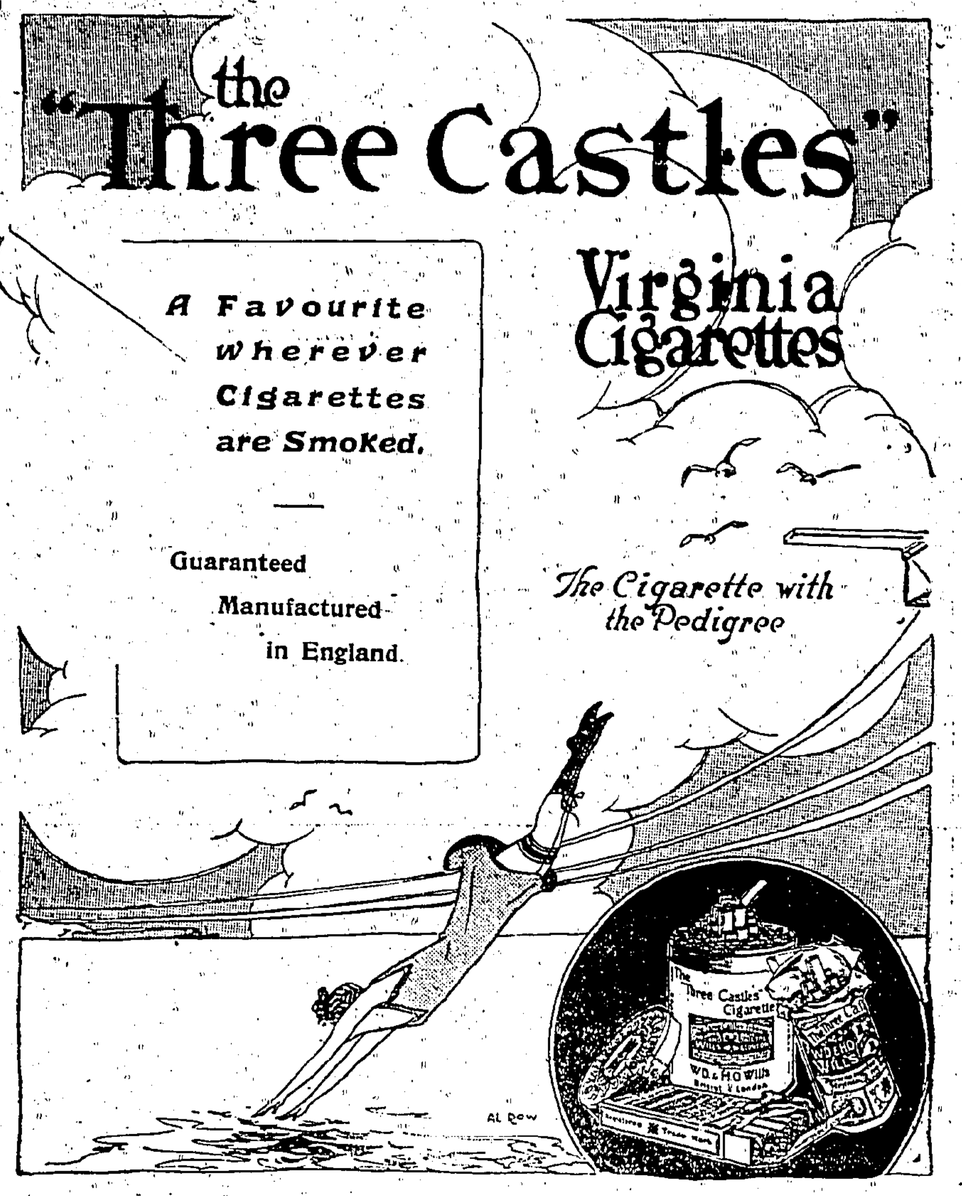
Correspondence at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. [1263



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bharu	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921. [43

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds 8,607,678.60

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 16th 1921. 73

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Paye-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. 66

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Established 1919.
PAID-UP CAPITAL$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND $1,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman,

Mr. Chow Shou Son,	Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun,	Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan,	Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok,	Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk,	Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tao Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—

LONDON	NEW YORK
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 11th, 1921. 81

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors
Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. Holum.
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. Wong
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. Allen.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. 119

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. Limited.
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ,, 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ,, 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tokyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch
3, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, July to December 1920

With Index, Price $7.50.

On sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office.

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